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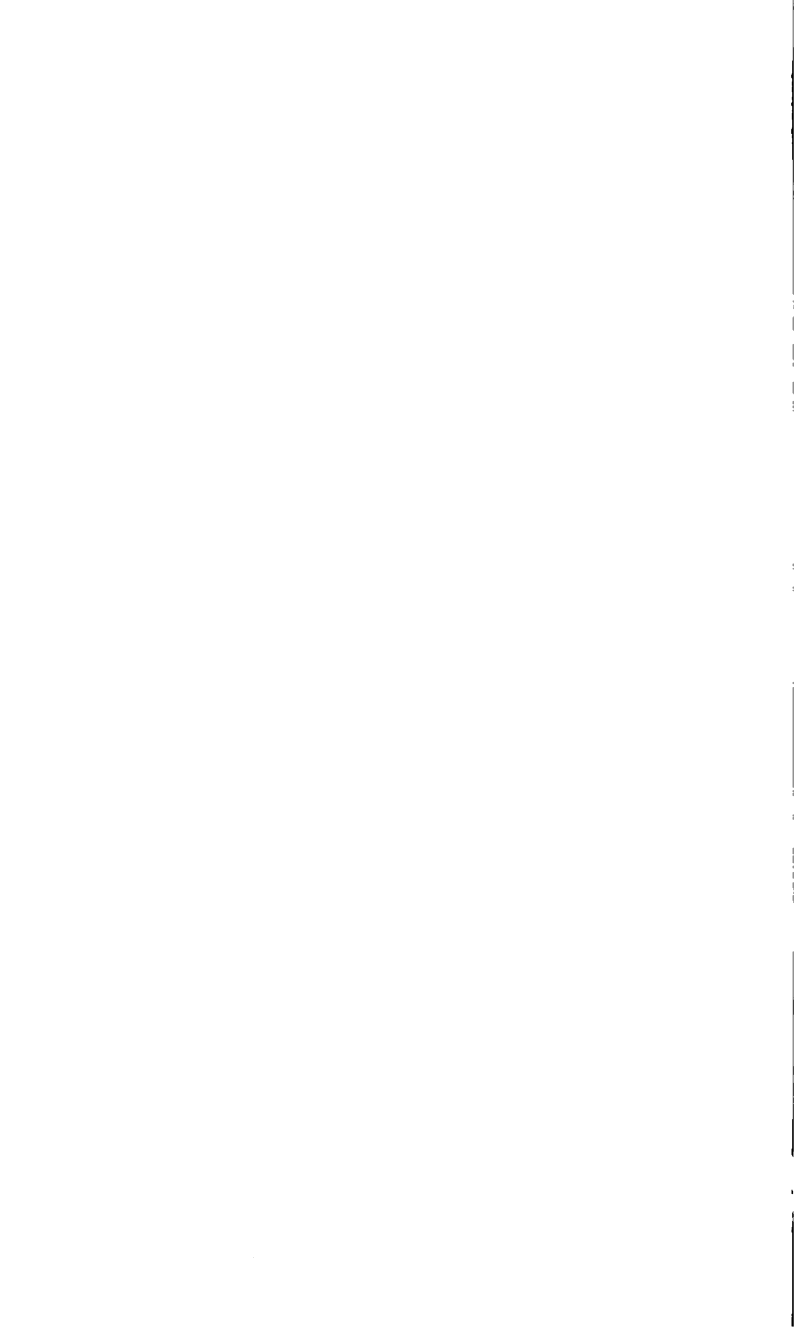
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THE  
BIBLIOGRAPHICAL

AND

**Retrospective Miscellany,**

CONTAINING

NOTICES OF, AND EXTRACTS FROM, RARE, CURIOUS, AND USEFUL  
BOOKS, IN ALL LANGUAGES; ORIGINAL MATTER ILLUSTRATIVE  
OF THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND  
IRELAND; ABSTRACTS FROM VALUABLE MANUSCRIPTS;  
UNPUBLISHED AUTOGRAPH LETTERS OF EMINENT  
CHARACTERS; AND NOTICES OF BOOK SALES.

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LONDON:

PRINTED FOR JOHN WILSON,  
19, GREAT MAY'S BUILDINGS, ST. MARTIN'S LANE.

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1830.

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B582

THE FOLLOWING NOTICES OF THIS LITTLE WORK HAVE  
ALREADY APPEARED.

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" We are well pleased with the design of this work ; every attempt to disseminate knowledge deserves encouragement ; and as this is one of an unambitious character by virtue of its subject, while its execution is plain and simple enough, and entirely divested of arrogant pretension, it gives us pleasure to afford it our decided approbation."—*The Atlas*.

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" The plan of this little work is excellent."—*The Globe*.

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## INTRODUCTION.

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To the devastating influence of war, which for nearly thirty years ravaged the territories of the continent, may be attributed the dispersion of the countless literary and pictorial collections, that had remained for centuries undisturbed in public institutions, or the repositories of private individuals. Upon the restoration of peace, the whole of continental Europe when compared with England, seemed as if dead to the pursuit of the Fine Arts, and Bibliography in particular; since, for the lapse of several years, scarcely any competition was manifested on the part of foreigners, to prevent Englishmen, from becoming possessed of the rarest objects of every description that were offered for sale. To an innate taste, and the predominating love of speculation therefore, we stand indebted for the incalculable stores that have found their way to our coast; for it is impossible to deny, that Great Britain has enriched herself, as regards objects of *virtu*, since the year 1814, in a ratio that sets all calculation at defiance. The numerous dispersions of important libraries that have taken place in this country during the same period, and which are of especial interest to the lovers of English





That the reader may be better enabled to appreciate the objects that will be condensed in our projected numbers, we submit the following heads as containing an analysis of the work :—

Notices of rare and useful books in all languages, with occasional extracts from the same, more especially such as regard those productions that have been on previous occasions but imperfectly described, or wholly unnoticed.

All works suppressed, either from religious, political, or other causes, will be descanted upon, their rarity identified, and the mode pursued for their annihilation pointed out, whether from seizure, the being committed to the flames by a public executioner, or from any other cause.

A very leading feature will be, the introduction of topics hitherto unknown, or but partially disseminated, illustrative of the History and Antiquities of our own country. On this head we conceive too much stress cannot be laid, as it is a species of information at all times dear to those who entertain a becoming veneration for the land that gave them birth.

The subject of Manuscripts will be scrupulously attended to, whence valuable extracts will be culled, as the nature and interest of the subject may require. To the above may be added the occasional insertion of unpublished autograph letters of eminent characters, as

## INTRODUCTION.

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well as novel and unnoticed facts and anecdotes relating to the biography of literary men.

In the progress of our labour original articles will also appear, tending to elucidate the various topics embraced in the present undertaking.

All Bibliographical and Antiquarian Works will be subjected to a candid and impartial review; due attention being paid to every subject connected with English History.

Collections of rare books, not hitherto subjected to a scrupulous examination, will find insertion in our Miscellany.

CATALOGUES SPECIALES, on a variety of topics, will frequently enrich our numbers; and having devoted a considerable portion of our time to this branch of Bibliographical study, which is universally allowed to possess the greatest possible utility, we may venture to predict, that a fund of information will be furnished, embracing every topic connected with ancient literature.

Besides enumerating all book-sales of consequence in this country and upon the continent, we shall also record the prices given for the rarer articles, and insert occasional notices respecting the comparative condition of copies, and the consequent variation in their value.

Should any patron of the present undertaking favour

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with communications respecting any of the heads above referred to, the description, with collations of rare books, or by remitting copies of interesting autograph letters, they will be gratefully received, and find insertion in this Miscellany.

Such may be regarded as a cursory view of the purposes intended in issuing our numbers; as, however, many novel features will in all probability present themselves, we shall of course take advantage of every opportunity that may occur to enrich our pages, and thus entitle us to the favour of those who may feel inclined to honour the BIBLIOGRAPHICAL AND RETROSPECTIVE MISCELLANY by their patronage.

THE  
**BIBLIOGRAPHICAL**

AND

**Retrospective Miscellany.**

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CLAPHAM'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

I. **THE HISTORIE OF ENGLAND.** The first Booke. declaring the Estate of the Ile of Britannie vnder the Roman Empire. London: printed by Valentine Simmes, for Iohn Barnes. 1602, 4to. A—Q 1. in fours.

II. **THE HISTORIE OF GREAT BRITAINNIE,** declaring the Successe of Times and Affaires in that Island, from the Romans first entrance, vntill the raigne of Egbert, the West Saxon Prince; who reduced the severall Principalities of the Saxons and English, into a Monarchie, and changed the Name of Britannie into England. At London: printed by Valentine Simmes. 1606. 4to. A 6 leaves, B—V. in eights.

The author of this History was John Clapham. The first edition of the first book, or part, is not noticed by Bishop Nicolson. It varies from the second in the text, containing likewise many errors which are corrected in the other, but it has an interesting preface of ten pages, and a table of the ancient or roman names of towns and inhabitants, which are both omitted in the subsequent edition. The latter, however, contains a second part, nearly as large as the first, a few medallions, succession tables, and other variations and additions, none of which are to be found in the former. Many other singularities might be pointed out, to shew, that



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to possess a complete copy of the work, it is necessary to procure both editions. As the first edition of the first part is of very rare occurrence, perhaps an extract from the preface may be interesting to the readers of our Miscellany.

“ I haue oft times wished, that (among so many large volumes, and abridgments of our English Chronicles, as are nowe extant) we might have one continued history collected out of approued writers, and digested in such maner, as the reader might neither be tired with the length of fabulous, and extrauagant discourses; nor left vnsatisfied in any materiall pointes, or circumstances worth his knowledge. And although Truth in her nakednesse, and simplicitie ought for her owne sake to be desired, and preferred aboue all other things: yet we see that the nature of man (affecting, for the most part, rather pleasure than profite) doth more willingly embrace such things as delight the sense, than such as confirme the judgment: though to satisfie both the one and the other, is accounted in matters of this kind, the marke at which the best writers haue aymed, as being the very tipe of perfection itselfe. In which respect, I am perswaded, that such a worke would be better accepted, if the writer thereof should obserue that method which hath beene used in former times, by the best Historiographers among the Greekes and Romans, who to shew their owne wits, and to refresh their reders, deuised set Speeches and Orations, to enterlace with their true Histories, as things both allowable and commendable, so farre forth as they were grounded vpon probable coniectures, fitting the speakers, and voyde of absurditie. Which course hath bin held also in our owne stories, by some of our countrey-men:—among all which of this kinde, that excellent Story of Richard the

Third, written by sir Thomas Moore (if my judgement faile mee not) may worthily challenge the first place.—To write much in commendation of Histories, were but to spend time, as the Sophister did in praysing Hercules, whom no man euer dispraysed. If, then, the knowledge of Histories in generall be so commodious and commendable a thing, as learned men in all ages haue esteemed it: I make no doubt, but it will be easely confessed, that there is no Historie so fitte for Englishmen, as the very Historie of England.—Howsoever our Chronicles haue bin a long time condemned for barbarous, as wanting that purity of language wherewith the Histories of many other Nations are adorned. And, indeed, I could wish, that they were so set forth, as our gentlemen of England might take no lesse pleasure in reading the same, than they doe now in reading the English Translations of the Roman, French, and Italian Histories; which though they be delightfull, and in some kindes profitable: yet is not the knowledge of them altogether so pertinent, and proper to vs, as of the other, except we would desire to seeme citizens of an other cuntry, and strangers in our owne.”

“As for the storie of Brute, from his first arriuall heere, vntill the comming of the Romans, diuers writers holde it suspected, reputing it rather a poetick fiction, than a true history.—Howbeit seeing it hath beene so long time generally receiued, I will not presume absolutely to contradict it: though for mine owne opinion I suppose it to be a matter of more antiquitie, then veritie. I write not this to detract from those, that haue heeretofore written thereof, in their Bookes of our English Chronicles, (continued to these times,) as namely Stowe, Hollinshed, Grafton, and others, that haue employed themselues, and their trauaile in searching out Antiquities, and memorable things touching the affaires of

this Realme. That which they haue done already, deserueth thanks, and good acceptance, in that of a good meaning they haue done their endeouours. But, as in the building of an house, diuerse workemen are to be vsed for diuerse purposes : namely, so me to prouide timber, and rough-hew it, others to carue and polish it : so I thinke it meete that some man of knowledge and iudgement requisite for the accomplishing of such a worke, should aduisedly peruse our English Chronicles, (the substance and matter (though layde vppe in diuerse public & priuate Storehouses) being already prouided,) and thereof to frame an Historie, in such manner, as the Reader might reape both pleasure and profit thereby. Howbeit, I see small likelihoode that any thing will be done herein, while such as are best able to performe it, are content to looke on, straining courtesie who should beginne : some refusing the labour, in respect eyther of the labour it selfe, or of the small recompence that followeth it : considering withall, the carelesnesse, and thankelesnesse of this Age, wherein the best Workes (contriued with many yeares trauaile) are, for the most part, eyther scarcely vouchsafed the reading, or else read with a full stomacke, and a kinde of loathing."

"Others there be, that preferre silence as the safest way, in that it is free from censure, & danger, which a man may easily incur by writing : whereas, for doing nothing, no man is either blamed, or constrained to render an account. For there be many that thinke they cannot shew their wits so wel in any thing, as in finding faults with other mē's doings, (themselues in the meane time doing nothing.) And though sometimes there may be iust causes of reproofe : yet many times we see that exceptions are taken, eyther vppon dislike of the Writer, or enuy of the thing it selfe deservuig commendation, or, (as it falleth out many times) vpon ignorance (the

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professed enemie of Art and Industry) which causeth some to condemne; what they vnderstand not. For, the learned and industrious sort of men, as they are best able to iudge what is done wel, or ill : so they are most sparing in reprocuing other mens labours, or making bad constructions of good meanings. To the censure of these men, as of indifferent Iudges, I do freely submit my selfe : not doubting, but such as haue trauailed heeretofore in matters of this kinde (being also experienced in other) will confesse it a worke of no lesse trouble, to alter, and repaire an olde decayed house, with the same timber, then to erect a new one at the builders pleasure."

" Againe, there be some that will not sticke to call in question the truth of all Histories, affirming them to be vaine and fabulous : both for that they are, for the most parte, grounded vpon coniectures & other mens reports, (which are more likely to be false than true) and also, for that the Writers themselues, as well as the Reporters, might be partially affected : whereto I answere, that many things are left to the writers discretion, and that it is impossible for any man (though neuer so great a louer of truth) to relate truely all particular matters of circumstance, but that hee may faile in many things, and yet carefully obserue the principall points : which we are so farre forth to allowe, as we finde them not vnlikely, nor improbable. Otherwise, in detracting from the credite of ancient Histories, eyther vpon vncertaine surmises, or by reiecting probable coniectures, we should deprive the world of a very great portion of humane learning."

The author then proceeds to give an account of his own labours, the sources whence he derived his information, and to anticipate certain objections that might be made to his work.

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SIR R. BAKER'S CHRONICLE of the Kings of England, from the time of the Romans' Government, unto the Death of King James; London, 1641, folio. *First edition.* With a frontispiece by Marshall, containing portraits of Charles I. and Sir R. Baker, and a plate by Cor. V. Dalen, of Charles II. when a boy, to whom this edition is dedicated.

This book is rendered familiar to every reader, by the circumstance of Addison having taken it, for the standard work always referred to by Sir Roger de Coverley in any question relating to the history of our country. "This work, so generally perused by our ancestors for more than seventy years, was carried down by its original author no lower than to the death of James the First; the writer in his peroration professing an expectation "to resume his style, when the storm, which he saw overcast the days of the successor, and which he hoped would be but a short fit, was past, and fair weather returned," but he died in 1645; and the second edition in 1653, is merely a reprint of the first. The third edition, the first in which Edward Phillips (the nephew of Milton) had a concern, was printed at a very critical period, bearing the date of 1680, having for the most part probably passed the press before the commencement of that year. It was therefore impossible that the continuator should unreservedly take part with the exiled family; but the love of the author to the family of Stuart is eminently shown upon every occasion where it could gracefully be introduced.

It was natural, however, writing under a government that seemed to be sufficiently established and firm, and just after the close of the prosperous and splendid administration of Cromwell, that the continuator of

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Baker should not perpetually display a bias to one party, but should hold an even march between the royalists and their adversaries, and accordingly, in summing up the character of the Protector, the author seems sufficiently disposed to look on the favourable side of the question. From somewhat of the same cause which rendered Phillips thus liberal in his estimate of Cromwell, he was also led occasionally to insert trifling circumstances and tales unfavourable to the royal party, which in the editions printed subsequent to the Restoration were carefully suppressed. In the mean time he proves his predilection for the royal party by the very title he has given to his continuation, which he calls, "A Continuation of the Chronicle of England, to the End of the year 1658 : Being a Full Narrative of the Affairs of England, Scotland, and Ireland; more especially relating unto the Transactions of Charles, Crowned King of the Scots at Scone, on the First Day of January, 1650, (1651)." The account given in this continuation, of the imprisonment and death of the Marquis of Montrose, particularly deserves to be referred to. This pathetic tale is by no historian more skilfully and impressively told, than by Edward Phillips. Although the general character of the composition in this work, is the most censurable carelessness and slovenliness, and the printing (Edit. 1660) is not less shamefully defective, than a great part of the writing, yet, where the author feels himself animated by a particular interest in the subject, his narrative abounds in every grace, that a just understanding, susceptible feeling, an amiable temper, and an unaffected mode of expression can bestow upon it.

Another edition was called for in 1665, (the fourth), and the first that bears the name of Edward Phillips,

which is signed to the epistle to the reader. This edition is in a very different style from the former one; it now treats of the glories of King Charles the Second, as well as of the reign of Charles the First; is entirely rewritten, and contains many remarks calculated to gratify the favourers of the Stuarts. The trial of the Earl of Stafford occupies a very particular portion of our author's care.

The fifth edition was printed in 1670; sixth edition, 1674; seventh edition, 1679; eighth edition, 1684; ninth edition, 1696; and the last edition in 1730; the title of which is,—

“ A Chronicle of the Kings of England, from the Time of the Roman Government, to the Death of King James the First, by Sir Richard Baker Knight; with a continuation to the year 1660, by E. Phillips. Whereto is added, in this edition, a Second Continuation, containing the Reigns of King Charles the Second, from his Restoration, King James the Second, King William the Third, and Queen Mary the Second, Queen Anne, and King George the First, by an Impartial Hand, and others,” 1730; folio.

This work is sometimes found with the date of 1733, being the same edition as 1730, with a new title.

We should, however, recommend our readers to purchase one of the earlier editions as well as the last, they contain (and more particularly the first,) many curious documents, and several interesting particulars, omitted by Phillips and subsequent editors. There is also an edition in the High Dutch Language, with portraits. *Amst.* 1649. folio.

The character given of this History by Bishop Nicolson, is of sufficient interest to merit the transcribing. “ Sir Richard Baker, who died in the Fleet,

A.D. 1644, was a person of those accomplishments in wit and language, that his Chronicle has been the best read and liked of any hitherto published; which looks as if almost every body in the kingdom, as well as himself, believed it to be 'collected with so great care and diligence, that if all other of our Chronicles were lost, this only will be sufficient to inform posterity of all passages memorable or worthy to be known.' His method is new, and seems to please the rabble; but learned men will be of another opinion.\* The learned prelate also animadverts upon the labours of E. Phillips, "Who," says he, "having the perusal of some of the Duke of Albemarle's papers, might have set that matter in its true light, had not ambition and flattery carried him beyond truth and his copy.—Soon after these additions were published, the whole book was examined by Thomas Blount, who printed his animadversions upon it, and gave the world such a specimen of its many and gross errors, as ought to have shaken its credit. And yet, so little regard have we for truth, if a story be but handsomely told; the Chronicle has been reprinted since that time, and sells as well as ever, notwithstanding that no notice is taken of the animadversions, but all the old faults remain uncorrected."

The publication of Blount is entitled, "Animadversions upon Sir Richard Baker's Chronicle and its Continuation, wherein many errors are discovered, and some truths advanced by T. B. Esq., (Thomas Blount.) *Oxon.* 1672." small 8vo. 60 leaves.

A perusal of this volume will fully justify Bp. Nicol-

\* It should, however, be mentioned to the author's credit, that from his Chronicle it is probable a modern and deservedly esteemed Historian, partly took the plan of his own work.



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son in all he has said of the once popular work of Sir R. Baker. Blount himself spent some years in writing an English Chronicle, but we believe his collections have never been discovered. This article has already extended beyond our limits, otherwise as the *Animadversions* of Blount are somewhat uncommon, we should have made a few extracts from them.

We are indebted for some portion of the above information to that curious and entertaining piece of biography, *Mr. Godwin's Lives of E. and J. Phillips*. London, 1805. 4to.

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**HISTORICAL COLLECTIONS** relating the Originals, Conversions, and Revolutions of the Inhabitants of Great Britain, to the Norman Conquest in a continued Discourse. London, 1706. 8vo.; 451 pages, besides preface, table of contents, and title.

This work is usually ascribed to that eminent scholar Dr. George Hickes, but the late Dr. Farmer wrote in his copy that he had seen another title-page in which the name of Thomas Salmon, M. A., of Bedfordshire, was inserted as the author.

These collections profess to be compiled chiefly out of Cæsar and Tacitus; Bede and the Saxon Annals; Camden, Archbishop Usher, the two Bishops, Stillingfleet, and Lloyd. The English authors are cited in their own words, and the rest translated. The conclusion of the volume is a vindication of the honour and government of this nation with respect to its original conversions, and revolutions, of which the following is the last paragraph.

“ Thus have we as much advantage in our original as nature affords; and the circumstances of the world,

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which so much improve nature, can contribute in our favour. The early approach of religion, learning, civility to this Island, and the long continuance of them here, have given us lasting inclinations to that which is most excellent: The most perfect form of government and righteous laws, which the inhabitants of Great Britain enjoy, have raised them to such a generosity of spirit, as cannot be expected where servile fear, and flattery, are more necessary. Long custom and good education in this generous freedom, give a particular genius to the natives, and therefore there is no reason that Britain should think so meanly of itself, as to prefer the modes of other countries, or give up its own to be over-run by swarms of foreigners. She has ever been most kind and free to receive all of merit into her bosom; but she will not make herself common and venture the multitude of nations to come in upon her, lest too great mixture should spoil her present happy constitution. Among the many reproaches which have been unjustly cast upon us, there is none more frequent than that *an Englishman never knows when he is well*. But for confutation of this, we can challenge all other nations to shew whether they have so long preserved their ancient religion, their laws and liberties, the constitution and freedom of their government, as the English have done; and accordingly they still continue in the same mind, to have the perpetual enjoyment of them."

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A CERTAINE RELATION OF THE HOG-FACED GENTLEWOMAN, called Mistriss Tannakin Skinker, who was borne at Wickham, a neuter Toune betweene the Emperour and the Hollander, situate on the River Rhyne. Who was bewitched in her Mother's Wombe,

in the yeare 1618, and hath lived ever since unknowne in this kind to any but her parents and a few of her neighbours; and can never recover her true shape till she be married, &c. Also relating the cause, as it is since conceived, how her Mother came so bewitched. *Lond.* 1640. 4to. With a wood-cut of the lady and her suitor.

This very rare tract sold at the Gordonstoun sale for 7l. 17s. 6d. [It has however been reprinted within these few years.]

As we have never been able to ascertain whether the contents of this singular tract are a translation, or merely the composition of an Englishman; it is impossible for us to say what degree of credit may be attached to the recital. On one point, however, we are decided, namely, that this tale has served as the basis for all the *pig-faced ladies*, both in this country and in France. As some additional anecdotes of a more recent date on this subject may not prove uninteresting, we give the following for the entertainment of our readers.

“ There is at present a report in London, of a woman, with a strangely deformed face, resembling that of a pig, who is possessed of a large fortune, and we suppose wants all the comforts and conveniences incident to her sex and station. We, ourselves, unwittingly put in an advertisement from a young woman, offering herself to be her companion;\* and yesterday morning, a fellow (with a calf’s head, we suppose) transmitted to

\* We have searched the files of the Times Newspaper in the hopes of being able to add the advertisement alluded to, but without effect; if, therefore, any reader could favour us with the same, we should feel infinitely obliged.

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us another advertisement, attended by a one pound note, offering himself to be her husband. We have put his offer in the fire, and shall send his money to some charity, thinking it a pity that such a fool should have any. Our rural friends hardly know what idiots London contains. The pig's face is as firmly believed in by many, as Joanna Southcot's pregnancy, to which folly it has succeeded. Though no Parson Tozer has as yet mounted the rostrum to preach in support of the face, there is hardly a company in which this swinish female is not talked of; and thousands believe in her existence. The story, however, is an old one. About fifty years ago, it is well recollected by several elderly people, there was exactly the same rumour. It was revived with but slight effect about thirty years since; and now comes forth again in its pristine vigour. On the original invention of the pig-faced woman, about the year 1764, a man offered to make her an ivory trough to feed out of; which can only be considered as a feeble type of the silver cradle actually presented in our day"—*The Times*, February 16, 1815.

In the same paper of the following day, a correspondent writes to the Editor, relative to Joanna Southcote and the *Pig-faced Lady*, but we only extract the latter part of his letter, as it is connected with the present subject.

"As to the Swinish Lothario, who wants to marry her, and sent you a one pound note for the insertion of his advertisement, I am surprised that he should suppose such a beauty may be so obtained. Undoubtedly, if he means to have her, he must woo her in grunts. The old proverb, says, 'That old birds are not caught with chaff,' does he think young pigs are to be caught with paper? No, Mr. Editor, my opinion is,

that she should be put up to be grunted for. But 'fair play is a jewel;' so here, also, I object to the Saints and Pograms as competitors. They have such a habit of grunting in their places of worship during the discourses of their preachers, that we plain men who go to church, shall have no chance with them. In the elegant amusements usual at country wakes, of grinning through a horse-collar for a cocked-hat, men who had practised with vinegar were always debarred entrance. *SUIPHILUS.*—*The Times*, Feb. 17, 1815.

"The revival of the old story of the young lady with a pig's head, is supposed to have arisen from the melancholy fact of an amiable duchess having been delivered of a daughter very much disfigured, a misfortune which is attributed to the force of imagination, in consequence of a dog having suddenly leaped on her, while she was walking with her husband."—*Morning Herald*, February 23, 1815.

The advertisement which appeared in the *Morning Herald*, February 16, 1815, and repeated again on the 16th.

"SECRECY.

"A single gentleman, aged thirty one, of a respectable family, and in whom the utmost confidence may be reposed, is desirous of explaining his mind to the friends of a person who has a misfortune in the face, but is prevented for want of an introduction. Being perfectly aware of the principal particulars, and understanding that a final settlement would be preferred to a temporary one, presumes he would be found to answer the full extent of their wishes. His intentions are sincere, honourable, and firmly resolved. References of great respectability can be given.

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“ Address to M. D., at Mr. Spencer’s. No. 22, Great Ormond-street, Queen-square.”

About twelve years back, a considerable sensation was created in Paris, where it was publicly announced that a lady of immense wealth, having a pig’s face, was desirous of uniting herself to a gentleman who would espouse her for her talents only. It was asserted that the female in question was gifted with every accomplishment in the most transcendant degree; and that she received all her suitors, wearing a deep veil of silk that completely obscured her physiognomy. The house of the supposed female was designated, and in consequence crowds flocked to the street, and letters without number were left at the porter’s lodge; the writer of this article having, with others, been prompted from curiosity to inspect the hotel alluded to. This hoax continued for a length of time, when it was at length bruited abroad that the whole statement originated in the frolic of a suitor to a young lady in the house designated, whose addresses had been slighted, when to revenge himself he had recourse to the above expedient, which ultimately forced the lady and her family to quit their residence, so annoying were the applications for admittance by gentlemen anxious to espouse the *wealthy and accomplished Pig-faced Lady*.

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MEMOIRS OF SIR JAMES MELVIL of Halhil, containing an impartial account of the most remarkable Affairs of State during the last age, not mentioned by other Historians: more particularly relating to the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, under the reigns of Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, and King James. Published from the Original Manuscript by

George Scot. *London*, 1683. Folio. *Edinburgh*, 1735. 8vo.

The best edition of the work is printed for the Bannatyne Club at *Edinburgh*, 1827, 4to.; which has been very ably edited by Thomas Thomson, Esq., from the author's original manuscript.

It has been translated into French. *A-la-Haye*, 1694. 8vo.

“William Guthrie, Esq., author of the *History of Scotland*, and the *Geographical Grammar*, then the oldest author in England, in a letter to the Earl of Buchan, dated from Titchfield-street, 12th Sep. 1767, writes, ‘Is not the seal of your Lordship’s note a signet of Mary Queen of Scots, if so, Queen Elizabeth had some grounds for her complaints. It seems to be the seal of a Sovereign. I mean of Scotland, and not of a woman under covert, which was her apology to Queen Elizabeth. As I shall be very particular upon the history of that unfortunate Princess, I intend to write to some friends to know how the *Memoirs* that go under the name of Sir James Melville, were midwiv’d into the world. How they were authenticated? Is the original MS. ostensible? Were they not published 100 years after the supposed author’s death? Has their style the smallest resemblance to that of his times? If I remember rightly (for it is above forty years since I saw the first edition) one David Scot, was the publisher, and owns that he altered the language, but why did he not direct us to the original.’—Had Guthrie examined the preface he would have found all that could have been known. I may remark that few have read, and not many written more of England and Scotland than myself, and I declare I know no work more authentic than this, and very few that are

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half so entertaining. It is a treasure. I write this note in 1825, when I am seventy years old, with much experience."—*Mark Noble*.

The above note was written by the late Rev. Mark Noble, F.A.S. &c., in his copy of this well known work now in our possession.

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*Manner of Holding the King's Birth-Day, at Edinburgh, in the year 1734. Printed from a Manuscript in the Editor's possession..*

Edinburgh, Nov. 1, 1734.—Wednesday last being the anniversary of his Majesty's Birth, the loyalty of this city seemed even to anticipate the day: for, very early the cross was nicely dress'd, and hard by a Theatre, erected; at seven o'clock the Flag was displayed on the Castle; at ten the Musick Bells began, which, with most curious Water-works, entertained the City the day long. At noon the Castle fired a round of cannon, which was returned by three volleys from Col. Middleton's regiment in the Abbey court. At three o'clock the Rt. Hon the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, in their robes, preceeded by the City-Officer, the Musick, and the Regalia, attended by the Nobility, Lords of Session, Comms. of Revenue, Brigadier General Moyle, the Officers of Col. Middleton's Regiment, the Officers of the Trained Bands, &c. march'd in Procession from the Council Chamber to the Theatre, where the Royal Healths were drank, at each a volley from the City Guard, while fruits, sweetmeats, &c., were thrown among the populace. In the same good order they return'd, the City Guard (all new cloath'd) closing the Procession, where the Royal



Healts were repeted, and several other suitable ones ; at each a volley of small arms. After four the streets were curiously illuminate, but in a particular manner the Windows of my Lord Provost's Lodgings: the General Post Office was also distinguished by its lights, at six, the great bells took place, so that the night ended (as the day had begun) joyfully. There was a bonfire at the Abbey Court, and another in the Castle, where Major John Robertson entertained, at his own expense, several gentlemen and ladies, in honour of the day, and the Garrison with plenty of punch and good beer. There was likewise a small bonfire on Arthur's Seat, and the Commissioners of the Excise had another in the Court of their Office.

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BIZARIE di varie figure di Giovan Batista Bracelli, Pittore Fiorentino al Illmo. S. Don Pietro Medici, 1624.

" This most rare and singular book contains prints of human figures formed by the strangest materials, as diamonds, hoops, bladders, pieces of carpentry, battle-doors, kitchen-stuff, &c. &c. It seems to be the composition of a madman, but the drawings are masterly, and the attitudes most noble."—*Walpole's Description of Strawberry Hill*, p. 38.

From the above it appears that the artist who lately published several prints, in London, wherein human figures are represented from various articles of household furniture, has not given this idea to the world for the first time ; although probably he was not aware of the above work, which is of the greatest rarity.

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## DR. DANIEL WHITBY.

- I. CONSIDERATIONS humbly offered for taking the Oaths of Allegiance to King William and Queen Mary. London. 1689. 4to.
- II. Agreement betwixt the present and the former Government: or a Discourse of this Monarchy, whether Elective or Hereditary? Also, of Abdication, Vacancy, Interregnum, Present Possession of the Crown, and the Reputation of the Church of England. With an Answer to Objections against the Oath of Allegiance. By a Divine of the Church of England. London. 1689. 4to.
- III. Obedience due to the present King, notwithstanding our Oaths to the former. London. 1689. 4to.

These three tracts appear to have been written by that learned, but unsteady divine, Dr. Daniel Whitby. The first was included in a list of his publications, in a Catalogue of Books published by Awnsham Churchill. The second we insert as his, on the authority of Mr. John Scott, a cotemporary of Whitby, and Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, who had also written in his copy, "*Donum Authoris.*" The third is mentioned in the second as being both by the same author. Neither of these tracts appears to be in any list of Dr. Whitby's writings, and they have even escaped the researches of Dr. Watt. The life of one individual would not be sufficient to enter into all the controversies that have arisen even in our own country, but from a hasty perusal of one or two of this writer's

fugitive productions, and a comparison with those above quoted, we have little doubt of ascribing them to his pen.

#### LICENCE OF KING JAMES II., LIST OF BOOKS, &c.

IN the Bodleian Library is preserved among Bishop Tanner's MSS. King James the II<sup>nd</sup>'s Licence to Obadiah Walker to print certain Roman Catholic Books, with a List of the same.

The King granted a Licence, May, 1686, to Obadiah Walker, and his assignees only, for twenty-one years, to print and sell the books following, without incurring any penalty, loss, or disability whatsoever; so that the number of any one of the said books printed in any one year exceed not 20,000.

Succession of the Clergy.  
Church Government.  
Eucharist.  
Communion in one kind.  
Eucharist in Compendium.  
Motives to Christian Piety.  
Necessary Faith.  
Infallibility.  
Obligation of Judgments.  
Short Confessions of Faith.  
Danger of Schism.  
Concerning Sacred Things.  
Celibacy.  
Miracles.  
Idolatry.  
Anti-Christ.  
Append. to Roman Devotions.  
Benefits of the Holy Ghost.  
Adam's Fall.  
Litanies and Hymns.

Pietas Romana, et Parisiensis.  
Rubric.  
Consid. on the Lives of Saints.  
Oral Tradition.  
Instit. of the Soc. of Jesus.  
State of the Dead.  
Guide in Controversies.  
Roman Devotions vindicated.  
Roman Doctrine of Repentance  
and Indulgencies vindicated.  
Stillingfleet's Principles con-  
sider'd.  
Paraphrase on S. Paul's Epis-  
tles.  
Benefits of our Saviour.  
Life of Jesus Christ.  
S. Teresa's Works.  
S. Austin's Life.  
Greg. Lopez's Life.

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Obadiah Walker was at first a divine of the Church of England, but afterwards joined the Roman Catholics. He was himself the author of several of the above mentioned pieces. In the same place above referred to, will be found King James's Licence, Dispensation, and Pardon, for Obadiah Walker, Master of University College, Oxford, and others.

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MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS' MISSAL.

THE following Account of a Missal which formerly belonged to the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, now in the Imperial Library, St. Petersburg, is taken from Mr. Holman's Travels through Russia and Siberia. 2 vols. 8vo. 1825.

"This Missal, or Prayer-book, is bound in purple velvet; the leaves are of a rich vellum, of a large 8vo. size; it is ten inches long, seven broad, and an inch and a half thick. The sheets are highly illuminated with pictures of saints, with Saxo-Latin inscriptions under them. In various parts were originally blank spaces that have been filled up with observations and lines of poetry in French, and in the Queen's own handwriting, and with her signature: of some of which the following are translations.

On the first page—

"This belongs to me, Mary."

Subsequently—

"Sad fate! that renders life as drear,  
As useless, e'en as death could be,  
Whilst all, to add to my despair,  
Seems in its nature chang'd towards me."

“ No longer, as in times of old,  
The wings of fame are spread,  
With soaring flight, impartial, bold—  
Those times, alas! are fled.

“ Her pleasures now are all confin’d,  
And all her favours shine,  
On those whom fortune (frail and blind)  
Regards with smile benign.

“ Dull hours, which guided by my fate,  
In sad succession flow,  
The glorious sun, in all its state,  
Seems but to mock my woe.”

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LETTER FROM E. LHWYD, TO H. ROWLANDS.

LETTER from Mr. Edward Lhwyd, the celebrated Antiquary, to the Rev. Henry Rowlands, author of the “ *Mona Antiqua Restaurata*.”

*Oxford, Nov. 1, 1702.*

“ Dear Sir,

“ I was this summer, for about three or four weeks, at Cambridge; being invited thither by a false title of a MS. in their lately-printed Catalogue, which promised me a map of Britain and Ireland, by Giraldus Cambrensis; though the book, when consulted, afforded nothing but the out-lines of two islands, with the word ‘ Britannia’ in the midst of one of them, and ‘ Hibernia’ in the other, and the Orchades placed betwixt both, instead of the Hebrides. I had several other manuscripts to consult; but received no great instruction. However, being there, I copied Giraldus’s Epistles; and lingered out my time betwixt the public library, that of Bennet College, and Trinity.

“ In the public library I happened to meet with a very

ancient MS. of Juvencus, a Spanish priest, who turned the gospel into heroic verse, in the time of Constantine. It was written upon very thick parchment, in that character we call the Irish, but was indeed anciently the British, whence both they and the Saxons received it. Turning the leaves over, I observed here and there some words glossed or interpreted by other more familiar Latin words, and sometimes by British, whereby I learned that the Britons pronounced the letter M in the midst and at the end of words as we now pronounce V consonant; which accounts for the name of *Cadvan* being written *Catamanus* at *Lhan Gadwaladr*. I learned several other notes as to their orthography, with the signification of some few words; but I am at a loss to know the British of what country it was; for it seems so different from ours, that I should rather suspect it either for the language of the Picts, or that of the *Stradclwyd Britons*; as perhaps you will own upon reading the three following *Englyns*, which I found at the top-margin of three successive pages in the midst of the book.\*

“Sir, I hope towards the latter end of spring to begin to print my *Archæologia*; what information you can contribute in the interim (particularly as to Ancient Customs, &c.) will be very acceptable to,

“Yours, &c.

“EDWARD LHWYD.”

The first volume of his learned researches, promised above, comprising “*Glossography*,” was completed in 1707, folio, but unfortunately for the world, no more was ever published.

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\* These *Englyns* he has printed in his *Archæologia*, in the same character in which they were written, with his explication of them. See that work, p. 221.

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SANCHEZ (THOMÆ) *Disputationes de S. Matrimonii Sacramento, Antverpiæ*, 1607, 3 vols. in 1, folio. best edition.

THIS work was first published at Genoa, in 1592, and came out *Permissu Superiorum*, and had the express approbation of Clement VIII. Jurieu (in his "Apologie pour les Reformateurs") says, this book is the work of a Jesuit, who treats of all the cases of conscience, concerning marriage. It contains more impurity than all the most infamous Italian books put together. See how the clergy of France speak of it by the mouth of one of their members, Petrus Aurelius. "That prodigious volume contains a most subtle examination of all imaginable impurities; 'tis a common sewer, that includes most horrible things, not fit to be spoken. It may be justly called a shameful work, composed, with an enormous curiosity, horrible and odious for its diligent exactness, penetrating into most monstrous, filthy, infamous, and diabolical matters. It is impossible to apprehend how an author could be so shameless, as to compose such a book, seeing a man that has not quite divested himself of all modesty, sufferst erribly inreading it."

The case appears to be, that Sanchez, the Confessor, wise and zealous for the salvation of others, let out all the impurities discovered in the tribunal on confession, that rulers might henceforth be made to meet the worst species presented to the church. That this was a breach of faith is evident; but his zeal got over that. However, there is some reason to think (notwithstanding the chaste character which Sanchez really had) that authors, who dwell too much upon the explication of Priapeia, and the objectionable passages of Catullus and Martial, are not very chaste. However this may

be, certain it is, that a Confessor, in thus divulging the confessions made to him, was not only guilty of a deep offence against the morals of society, but also proves the very objectionable nature of this institution, —auricular confession. If penitents talk thus, ought confessors even to hear them? But, say they, the filthy questions which he examines exactly, are very serviceable to the directors of conscience! the Jesuits, therefore, did not curtail them. One of them says, among other things, that being to judge of a very impure matter, he could never have resolved the insurmountable difficulties which offered themselves, without the solutions of this author. But to all this, even in the same church, it might be said, that such a work could do a great deal of harm, and but little good.—*See Recreat. Rev. Vol. 2.*

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CONJUGAL LOVE AND DUTY; a Discourse upon Hebrews xiii. 4., preached at St. Anne's Church, in Dublin, Sept. 11, 1757. By the Rev. Dr. BRETT, With a Dedication to the Right Hon. Lady Caroline Russell, asserting the prerogative of beauty, and vindicating the privileges of the fair sex.

“ There never was a Sermon on any political topic, that made greater noise than one preached by Dr. Brett, on the subject of “ Wedded Love.” The novelty of the theme, the age and gravity of the preacher, rendered it a subject of universal conversation. The Doctor's health was toasted by the ladies; and, it is said, that several old maids, who had long resisted the importunities of many a youthful Strephon, were so charmed with the discourse, that they instantly submitted to the silken trammels of matrimony. It was generally said that Henry Brooke, Esq., wrote the De-



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dication prefixed to the Sermon. Dr. Brett was chaplain to the Duke of Bedford, at that time Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was a man of considerable learning, fond of the 'Pun ambiguous, and conundrum quaint.' At the time he preached this Sermon, he was upwards of sixty, and a bachelor."—*Brookiana*, Vol. I. p. 206.

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THE Ground Platts, General and Particular Prospects of all the Parts of the Pallace of Audley End, by HENRY WINSTANLEY. *Lond. n. d.* sm. folio.

Sold at Mead's Sale for 50*l*.

The following letter, written by Horace Walpole, will serve to explain why, in some cases, at public sales, a book will produce a price far beyond its value, without any sufficient reason being apparent at the time.

"I cannot conclude my letter without telling you, what an escape I had, at the sale of Dr. Mead's library, which goes extremely dear. In the Catalogue I saw *Winstanley's Views of Audley End*, which I concluded was a thin dirty folio, worth about fifteen shillings. As I thought it might be scarce, it might run to two or three guineas; however, I bid Graham *certainly* buy it for me. He came the next morning in a great fright—said, he did not know, whither he had done right or very wrong,—that he had gone as far as *nine and forty guineas*. I started in such a fright! Another bookseller had, luckily, as unlimited a commission, and bid fifty, when my Graham begged it might be adjourned, till they could consult their principals. I think I shall never give an unbounded commission again, even for *Views of les Rochers*!—Adieu,

"Yours ever,

"HORACE WALPOLE."

## Book Sales.

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In reference to the Book Sales that have already taken place during the present season, the subjoined will be found to enumerate those worthy to be recorded, accompanied by a List of the leading articles disposed of, and the prices at which they were sold.

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CATALOGUE of an extensive Collection of Books, including the Library of the late Rev. P. W. Buckham, (author of the Theatres of the Greeks); and the Law Library of the late Mr. Serjeant Heywood. Sold by Mr. Evans, on Saturday, October 31, and six following days. 1829.

392. Harleian Miscellany, with Supplement, by Park, 10 vols. 1808. 4to. 8l. 8s.

676. Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, edente Walton, 6 vols. Lond. 1657. Castelli Lexicon Heptaglotton, 2 vols. *ib.* 1669, in all 8 vols. folio. Sold for 21l. 10s. 6d.

Rather an indifferent copy.

667. Golii Lexicon Arabico Latinum, *with numerous manuscript corrections on the margin, green morocco*, L. Bat. 1653. folio. 8l. 15s.

678. Taylor's Hebrew Concordance, 2 vols. *fine copy*, 1754. folio. 7l. 15s.

1026. Hearne.—Gulielmi Neubrigensis Historia ab Hearne, 3 vols. LARGE PAPER, 1719. 8vo. 1l. 19s.

1027. ——— Camdeni Annales Elizabethæ, 3 vols. LARGE PAPER, 1717. 8vo. 2l. 17s.

1028. ——— Forduni Scotichronicon, 5 vols. LARGE PAPER, 1722. 8vo. 5l.

1029. ——— Titi Livii Foro-Julienensis Vita Henrici V. ab Hearne, LARGE PAPER, 1716. 8vo. 2l. 14s.

This Catalogue contained some excellent Classical and Law Books, which produced very fair prices.

Catalogue of the select and elegant Library of the late Mrs. Martyn, widow of the Rev. Thomas Martyn, Professor of Botany at Cambridge. Sold by Mr. Sotheby and Son, on Thursday, November the 21th and two following days. 1829.

256. Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity, *plates*, 17 vols. (*the first 12 vols. in calf*;) 1779-1814. 4to. 18l. 18s.

294. Vetus Testamentum Græcum, cum variis Lectionibus, edidit Holmes, continuavit J. Parsons, 5 vols. *unbound*, Oxon. 1827. folio. 7l. 10s.

296. Holy Bible, with the Apocrypha, *plates*, 8 vols. Macklin's Edition, *fine copy in russia*, (*the Apocrypha unbound*;) 1800-16. folio. 16l.

305. Cambden's (W.) Britannia by Gough, 3 vols. *with plates and maps, uncut*, 1789. folio. 5l. 7s. 6d.

577. Grose's (F.) Antiquities of England, Scotland, and Ireland, with Supplement, *plates*, 10 vols. 1773-87. 4to. 14l. 18s.

602. Lysons' (D.) Environs of London, with Supplement, *plates*, 6 vols. 1792-1811. 4to. 7l.

619. Fox's (J.) Booke of Martyrs, with Life, 3 vols. *best edition*, 1684. folio. 6l. 7s. 6d.

631. Houbraken's Heads of Illustrious Persons, 108 *portraits, very fine old impressions*. folio. 8l. 12s.

This volume did not contain the letter press, and we believe was deficient in some of the plates.

635. King's (E.) Munimenta Antiqua, *plates*, 4 vols. *uncut*, 1799-1805. folio. 7l. 10s.

746. Shaw's (G.) Naturalist's Miscellany, 24 vols. *coloured plates*, (*the first 8 vols. bound in calf*;) 1790-1812. 8vo. 29l. 10s.

747. Shaw's (G.) General Zoology, *with plates, principally engraved by Heath*, 20 vols. LARGE PAPER,

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*uncut*, 1800-17—Zoological Lectures, *plates*, 2 vols. LARGE PAPER, together 22 vols. 8vo. 21l.

934. Shakespeare's (W.) Dramatic Works, revised by Steevens, *plates*, 9 vols. *Boydell's edition*, 1802. folio 15l. 10s.

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Catalogue of the valuable and extensive Library of the late Very Rev. Archdeacon Nares. Sold by Mr. Evans, on Wednesday, November 25, and seven following days, Sunday excepted. 1829.

165. Bibliotheca Josephi Banks, a Dryandero, 5 vols. RARE, 1798. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

180. Brathwaite's Whimsies, 1631—Tenton's Leisures, 1631—Saltonstall's Pictures, 1631, 3 vols. in 1. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

242 Bentleii Epistolæ, LARGE PAPER, *blue morocco*, with joints, gilt leaves, Lond. 1807. 4to. 3l. 10s.

396. Chalkhill's Thealma and Clearchus, with a Preface by Is. Walton, *blue morocco*, *Farmer's copy*, 1683. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

517. Camoens' *Luciad*, by Fanshaw. *A presentation copy from Fanshawe to his nephew F. Compton, with his Autograph and MS. corrections by himself, portraits, in russia*, 1655. folio. 1l. 7s.

524. Christie on Etruscan Vases, *plates*, *privately printed*, with the additional plate, 1806. folio. 2l. 15s.

590. Cotgrave's English Treasury of Wit and Language, 1665. 8vo. 18s.

605. Dibdin's Bibliomania, *best edition*, *uncut*, 1811. 8vo. 2l. 17s.

606. ——— Bibliographical Decameron. 3 vols. numerous plates, *bds.* 1817. royal 8vo. 7l. 10s.

607. ——— *Ædes Althorpianæ*. 2 vols. *portraits and plates*, 1822. royal 8vo. 2l. 6s.

608. Portrait of Diana of Poitiers. A private plate, executed at the expense of the Rev. Dr. Dibdin, *very scarce*. 2l. 3s.

730. Fenn's Collection of Original Letters, 5 vols. *in red morocco, gilt leaves, scarce*, 1787. 4to. 8l. 16s.

1035. Holme's Academy of Armory, *scarce*, 1701. folio. 3l. 13s. 6d.

1039. Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, by Chapman, *portrait, gilt leaves. n. d.* fol. 2l.

1242. Milton's Paradise Lost. *First Edition, russia, gilt leaves*, 4to. 1668. 16s.

This was the first edition, but not the first title that was printed.

1519. A Collection of Tracts against Popery, by Bishop Gibson, 3 vols. *scarce*, 1738. folio. 5l. 9s.

1688. Twiss's Verbal Index to Shakespeare, 2 vols. *very scarce*. 1805. 8vo. 3l. 10s.

2003. Warburton's Works, with his Life of Hurd, 7 vols. *very scarce*. 1788. 4to. 6l. 16s. 6d.

2030. Spenser's Shepheardes Calender, *SECOND EDITION, wood-cuts*. 4to. 1581. 2l. 10s.

2031. Spenser's Complaints, *FIRST EDITION*. 1591. 4to. 2l. 10s.

2032. Fraunce's Countesse of Pembroke's Yvy Church, a Poem, *RARE*, 1591. 4to. 4l. 4s.

2033. King James's Poetical Exercises, *FIRST EDITION, RARE, Edinb. by Waldegrave, n. d.* 4to. 3l.

2045. Wither's Collection of Emblems, *cuts*, 1634. folio. 1l. 11s.

CATALOGUE of a valuable collection of Prints and Drawings, consisting of an extensive Series of British Portraits and Topography, illustrative of the History and Antiquities of the County of Shropshire. Sold by

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Mr. Sotheby and Son, on Friday 27th, Saturday 28th, and Monday 30th of November, 1829.

PORTRAITS.

39. Prince Rupert, (seen in front,) after Dobson, *by Faithorne*; Are to be Sould by Tho. Hinde, *fine, and very scarce*, (1) 1*l.* 10*s.*

41. John Talbot, First Earl of Shrewsbury, in Armour, holding a Sword, by *Tho. Cecill, very fine and rare*; Are to be Sould by W. Peake: and Drawing in Indian ink of the same, (2) 2*l.* 2*s.*

42. John Talbot, First Earl of Shrewsbury, same print as the former, *but with the earlier address of George Humble*, VERY RARE, (1) 3*l.* 8*s.*

62. George Weld of Willey, in ye County of Salop, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant of the Tower of London, *mezzotinto, in an engraved border, by W. Sherwin; a print of extreme rarity, and not mentioned by either Granger or Bromley*, (1) 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

This identical print sold at the Towneley sale for 8*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

76. Sir Thomas Jones, one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench, after Claret, by Tompson, *very fine and rare*, (1) 2*l.*

197. Margaret Smith, Lady Herbert, *after Van Dyck, by Faithorne, very fine and rare*, (1) 5*l.*

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A CATALOGUE of the splendid Library of a Gentleman, removed from the West of England. Sold by Messrs. Wheatley and Adlard, 191, Piccadilly, on Wednesday, December 9, 1829, and two following days.

The Books in this sale were in very fine condition, and many of the splendid modern works, subscription copies, containing brilliant impressions of the plates,

while the major portion of the Collection were in elegant bindings.

46. Archæologia : or, Miscellaneous Tracts, relating to Antiquity, *plates*, 21 vols. *russia extra, marbled leaves*, FINE SET, 1804-1827. 4to. 26l. 5s.

49. Asiatic Researches; or, Transactions of the Society for inquiring into the History and Antiquities, Arts, Sciences, and Literature of Asia, *plates*, 15 vols. *calf extra, marbled leaves*. Lond. 1799, Calcutta, 1822, &c. 4to. 10l.

58. Boke of Haukyng, Huntynge, and Fysshynge, with all the Properties and Medecynes that are necessary to be kepte, *wood cuts, black letter, rare*. Imprinted by Wyllam Powell, n. d. 4to. 4l. 4s.

61. Britton's (J.) Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, LARGE PAPER, *Subscriber's copy, fine impressions of the plates*, 5 vols, *calf extra, marbled leaves*, 1807-26. 4to. 25l. 4s.

98. Dytes and the Sayenges of the Philosophers, otherwyse called Dicta Philosophorum, *black letter, wood cuts, rare*. Imprynted by me, Wynkin de Worde, 1528. 4to. 3l.

101. Edward's (G.) Natural History of Uncommon Birds, with the Supplement, containing Memoirs of the Life and Works of the Author, *coloured plates, very fine copy, red morocco, gilt leaves*, 1743-76. 4to. 18l. 10s.

132. Canones et Decrèta Concilii Tridentini, *fine copy, very neat, gilt leaves*. Romæ, apud P. Manutium, 1564. folio. 3l. 17s.

135. Carter's (J.) Ancient Architecture of England, *plates, Subscription copy, hf.-bd. extra*, 1795. fol. 8l.

137. Catechismus Concilii Tridentini, *a very fine copy from the collection of some Cardinal, in rich old morocco, with broad borders of gold, gilt and marbled leaves*, Romæ, apud P. Manutium, 1566. fol. 3l. 15s.

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155. *History of the King's Affairs in Scotland, under the Marquess of Montrose, port, fine copy, bound by Roger Payne. Hague. 8vo. 11. 11s. 6d.*

211. *Hore de Sancta Cruce, with many very fine large and small miniatures most delicately executed, bound in velvet, gilt leaves. 4to. 13l. 5s.*

217. *Kalendre of the Seyntes, black letter, fine copy, morocco, gilt leaves, rare. Enprynted by Richard Pynson, 1516. 4to. 4l. 4s.*

228. *Lysons' (D. and S.) Magna Britannia; being a Concise Topographical Account of the several Counties of Great Britain, plates, LARGE PAPER, 6 vols. calf extra, with joints, marbled leaves, &c., fine copy, 1806-22. 4to. 17l. 6s. 6d.*

*This copy was illustrated by the additional proof plates.*

244. *Novum Testamentum Latinum; a very Ancient Manuscript, on vellum, as early as the XIth Century, appears to have been executed for one of the Popes; in admirable preservation, morocco, elegant, gilt leaves. 4to. 32l. 0s, 6d.*

261. *Dugdale's (Sir W.) Monasticon Anglicanum: or, the History of the Ancient Abbies, Monasteries, Hospitals, Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, with their Dependencies in England and Wales, plates by Hollar, King, &c. 3 vols. russia, marbled leaves, fine copy, 1718. folio. 12l. 15s.*

264. *Edmondson's (J.) Complete Body of Heraldry, plates, 2 vols. calf extra, marbled leaves, fine copy, 1780. folio. 10l.*

272. *Gough's Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, plates, 3 vols. very fine copy, free from stain; russia, gilt leaves, bound by Kalthoeber, 1786. fol. 45l.*



278. Higden's Polycronicon, **black letter**, woodcuts, *fine copy*,, *russia*, *gilt leaves*. *Imprinted in Southwerke, by my Peter Treveris*, 1527. folio. 4l. 5s.

405. Lodge's (E.) Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain, *fine impressions*, 3 vols. *russia extra*, *gilt leaves*, *subscriber's copy*, No. 112. 1821. folio. 37l. 16s.

406. Le Rommant de la Rose. A very early edition, without date or place, or name of the printer; but printed by Verard, about the year 1496. Printed upon Vellum, *red morocco*, *gilt leaves*. folio. 16l. 16s.

*The two first leaves, containing the title and two pages of the text are admirably supplied by fac-similes in manuscript; in other respects this volume is a MOST BRILLIANT AND MAGNIFICENT SPECIMEN OF VERARD'S PRINTING UPON VELLUM. The work is ornamented by one large, and about 100 small Miniature Paintings, very spiritedly executed, and heightened with gold.*

411. Mori (Henrici) Historia Provinciæ Anglicanæ Societatis Jesu, *frontispiece, containing Portraits of Parsons, Campion, Garnett, &c. fine copy of a very scarce work*. Audomari, 1660. folio. 6l. 10s.

412. MUSÉE FRANÇAIS. Recueil complet des Tableaux, Statues, et Bas-Reliefs qui composent la Collection Nationale; avec l'Explication des Sujets, et des Discours Historiques sur la Peinture, la Sculpture et la Gravure, par S. C. Croze; Magnan publie par Robillard, Perouville et Laurent: *very fine impressions of the plates*, 4 vols. *russia*, *marbled leaves*. Paris, 1803. folio. 82l.

This was a Subscription copy, imported during the war, the impressions being brilliant throughout; perhaps so fine a copy has not been presented for sale during many years.

*The total amount of this sale, comprising only 442 Lots, produced the sum of 1459l. 10s. 6d.*

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THE COMPLAYNT OF RODERYCK MORS, somtyme a grayfryre, vnto the Parliament Howse of Ingland his natural cuntry : For the redresse of certen wicked lawes, euel customs a[n]d cruel decreys. (At the end :) *Imprinted at Sauoy per Franciscum de Turona.* sm. 8vo.

Mr. Ames imagined from a similitude of types, that Anthony Scoloker was the printer of this curious little volume, but, adds Herbert, when he printed, which seems only to have been in the time of Edward the VIth.; there appears no reason why he might not have affixed his name thereto. We think that if Herbert had minutely examined the contents, he would have found strong reasons to conclude that even in the reforming and enlightened days of that amiable monarch, a printer or bookseller would have incurred some hazard whose name had been annexed to a production wherein such unreserved ideas and bold truths were promulgated to the world. We shall justify our own supposition by a few extracts. The work is divided into twenty-five chapters, of which the last is a summary of the whole. The first is, "*That comon prayers and a sermon ought to be at the begynnyng of all councels*;" in which he tells them, that "for as moch as the most part of the lordes and burgesses take it rather for an honowr than for an offyce wherfor thei shal answer, and for a dignyte rather than for any burthen, to be cownted of the parlament or cowncel howse, and neuer ponder nor consyder before, what thinges in the realme be amysse to be reformed by them, it were more necessary in the stede of the mombled and mynsed masse (wherby neither god is glorified, nor the hearers edified), that some honest well lerned man, such one as wold neyther flater lordes, burgesses, comons nor kyng, but franckly and frely speake the veryte, shuld be appoynted to preach, not

only at the begynnyng of the parliament, but at the least iij tymes euery weke, so long as the parliament endureth, and to stand in the pulpet an howr at the least, and not aboue an howr and an halfe, and there to tell the lordes and burgesses their dutes, and to open vnto them such abuses as are to be reformed in the realme. And let all the lordes and burgesses be bownd to be present at euery sermon, or els to be excluded the parlament howse."

Chap. II. "*Of inhansing of rentys by land lordes, &c.*" From the ensuing quotation we may perceive that the author was one of the earliest forerunners of that school of sturdy puritanism which in the reign of queen Elizabeth opposed the ecclesiastical establishment, but more particularly that of the Bishops, under the assumed names of Martin Mar-Prelate, Mar-Priest, &c. "Consyder yow, what a wickednes is comonly vsed thorow the realme vnponysshed, in the inordinate inhansyng of rentys, and takyng of vnresonable fynys, and euery day worse than other: and euyng of them specially, to whom the kyng hath geuen and sold the landys of those Impys of Antichrist Abbays and Non-ryes: which landys being in their handys, but only for that thei led us in a false fayth (as their companyons the bisshops still doo) but for the faythes sake I say, (for the which thei were iustly suppressyd) it had bene more profytable no dowte for the comon welth, that thei had remayned styll in their handys. For why? thei neuer inhansed their landys, nor toke so cruel fynes, as doo our temporal tyrannys: For thei can not be content to late them at the old price, but rayse them vp dayly." Had a noted political writer of the present day been acquainted with the work under review, he might have adduced this cotemporary proof in favour of his reasonings when engaged in an argument to the same

effect.) Our author then proceeds to state, that it is common for a landlord, upon trifling occasions, to discharge a tenant, although he be an honest man, and pay all claims upon him, unless he have a lease; and adds, "What a shame is this to the whole realme, that we say we haue receyued the gospel of Christ, and yet is it worse now in this matter, than it was ouer fyfty or iij score yearys, whan we had but the popy[s] law, as wicked as it was? For then leassys were not known.— Looke well vpon this ye christen burgessys: for this inhansing of rentys is not only against the comon welth, but also at length shal be the chefest decay of the princypal commodyte of this realme. For why? this inordinate inhansing of rentys, which is sprong vp within few yerys past, must nedys make all things deare, to the most gret dammage of all the kings subiectys, landyd men only except. Yea and euyn thei them seluys were more welthyer, whan their landys went at the old pryce." The writer then proposes a singular remedy, viz.:—that the king will compel all landowners to let their estates at the same rent they produced forty or fifty years before, under the penalty of *forfeiting the whole*; one part to go to the king, another to the commonwealth, and the third to the informer. Although his complaint be addressed to the parliament, he seems to have little hope from that assembly, "God grant, that the kynges grace loke wel vpon this matter himself: for it is hard to haue it redressed by parlament, because it pricketh them cheffely which be chosen to be burgessys;" and he further tells us what kind of persons were usually elected, "such as be rych or beare some offyce, &c., many tymes such as be boasters and braggars? Such haue thei euer heitherto chosen, be he neuer so very a fole, dronkerd,

extorcyoner, aduouterer,\* neuer so couetos and crafty a parson." We have now further to remark, that even the royal estates do not escape this writer, for he says, "As touchyng the kings landes, some say, that he enhansyth none—but it is as euyl or worse. For the chancelers and auditors take soch vnreasonable fynes and other brybes, that the tenantys were better pay yerely a greater rent: for the tenantys are halfe vndone in their incommyng."

CHAP. III. "*Of the forgetting of landys or goodys of traytors, felons, or morderers.*" The proemal sentence of this chapter will be sufficient to point out the tendency of the same. "Oh merciful god, what a cruell lawe is this, how farre wyde from the gospel, yea from the lawe of nature also, that whan a traytor, a morderer, a felon, or an heretik is condemned and put to death, his wife and childern, his seruants, and all thei whom he is detter vnto, shuld be robbyd for his offence, and brought to extreme pouerty: that his wife, his childern, or next kynred shuld not enioye his landys, whan thei consentyd not to his death? Oh most wicked lawys; by this cruelty is many an honest man vndone. Alas, what can the pore wyfe, the chyl- dern, the kynsmen, or credytor do witthall, being not culpable in the cryme?" Against the common argument that such severe penalties act as a prevention, our author argues thus. "What man is he lyuyng, although he loue his wife and chyl- dern as wel as euer did man, that will passe more, or as moch vpon the wor[l]dly goodys of his wiffe and childerne, as he will doo vpon his own life? I say, no man lyuyng, nor that euer lyued." From the earnest manner in which the

\* Adulterer, see next page, chap. v.

author expresses himself, one might be led to conclude that he had been himself a sufferer from these enactments.

CHAP. IV. "*Of the inclosing of parkys, forestys, chasys, &c.*"

CHAP. V. "*Of the sellyng of wardys for mariage, wherof ensueth adultery, which ought to be ponysshed by death.*" To support the latter penalty our author thus reasons:—"euy n the same god that sayth: thou shalt not steale, the same god sayth also: thou shalt not commyt aduoutry. He that stealyth, is hanged, and why ought not he also to be hangyd that commyt-teth adultery."

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

HIC ET UBIQUE; or the Humours of Dublin. A Comedy by Richard Head; acted privately with general applause. 1663. 4to. A copy sold at Rhodes' sale for 19s.

THE ENGLISH ROGUE, described in the Life of Mereton Latroon, a Witty Extravagant. 4 Parts. in 2 vols. 8vo. 1668-1680. *With portraits and cuts.*

Complete copies of this book are of rare occurrence, and when found, generally produce a large sum. We have seen it sold for 8*l.* 8*s.* but it can be purchased at the present day for about half that sum.

PROTEUS REDIVIVUS; or the Art of Wheedling, or Insinuation, obtained by General Conversation, and extracted from the several Humours, Inclinations, and Passions of both Sexes, respecting their several Ages, and suiting each Profession or Occupation. Collected

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and Methodized by the Author of the First Part of the English Rogue, [Richard Head.]

Thy credit wary keep, 'tis quickly gone,  
B'ing got by many actions, lost by one.

London : Printed by W. D., and are to be sold at the Sign of the Ship, St. Mary-Axe, and by most Booksellers, 1675. 8vo. (pp. 352, Title and Epistle to the Reader, 8 leaves.)

THE CANTING ACADEMY, or Villanies discovered. Lond. 1674. 8vo. *With a frontispiece.* Sold at Nassau's sale for 2*l.* 2*s.*

NUGÆ VENALES; or, a Complaisant Companion : being New Jests, domestic and foreign, Bulls, Rhodomontados, Pleasant Novels and Miscellanies. Lond. 1675. 12mo. 1681. 12mo. 1686. 12mo. third edition, *with a portrait.* Sold at Lloyd's sale for 2*l.* 10*s.* Fourth edition, with additions, 1687. 12mo.

Richard Head, author of the above, and several other works, was the son of an Irish ecclesiastic, who suffered in the dreadful massacre which took place in that kingdom in the year 1641. Mrs. Head and her son came to England, when being sent to school, he was fitted for the University, and through the interest of some of his father's friends forwarded to Oxford, where he completed his studies, in the same College in which his father had been formerly elevated. His mother's income being but slender, Head was taken from the University before he had acquired any degree, and apprenticed to a bookseller. Having accomplished his time, he married, and set up in business for himself; but his passion for gaming, shortly after, obliged him to relinquish business, when he retired for a period into Ireland,

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and there wrote his Comedy of *Hic et Ubique*; when having acquired a little money, he commenced business, and was again unsuccessful, upon which he had recourse to his pen for subsistence, and produced several works, the whole being more or less tinctured by indecency. The following character of Richard Head is to be found in Dr. William King's Works. "He was of a lively genius, and had a considerable knowledge in the scenes of low life and debauchery; he was the author of "*Hic et Ubique*, or the Humours of Dublin," a comedy, printed in 1663, by which he acquired much reputation, and of several other pieces, particularly "*Nugæ Venales*," which would have served for a general title to his works. Roguery, fornication, and cuckoldom, were the standing topics of this author, who was persuaded that his books would sell in proportion to the prevalency of those vices. In the first part of the "*English Rogue*," he had given scope to so much licentiousness, that he could not procure an *imprimatur*, until some of the most luscious descriptions were expunged." Head, after many crosses and difficulties, at last perished at sea, when crossing to the Isle of Wight, in the year 1678. The editors of the *Biographia Dramatica*, notice only his comedy of "*Hic et Ubique*," and the "*English Rogue*;" and Watt simply mentions the above play.

As we have a copy of the third production, lying before us, we venture to notice it.

The work commences with "The Author's Epistle and Apology to his ingenious friend, N. W., Esq.;" wherein he endeavours to palliate, or defend himself from many complaints which the public had levelled against his former writings. This *Epistle* contains some portion of the author's personal history, and corrects an error into which nearly all who have noticed his production



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of the "English Rogue," have fallen; some having asserted that he was likewise the author of the second part, and others, that he and Kirkman were jointly engaged in the last three parts. We think our readers will not find fault with us for giving the following extracts, as containing some interesting statements respecting the author especially as the work itself is extremely scarce.

"In a late conference between you and me, (retiring ourselves from the unpleasant discords of ratling carts and coaches, and the confusion of city-cries, which obstruct the freedom of an active fancy) you may be pleased to remember the complaints I then made against the misunderstanding vulgar, in censuring so severely the author of the English Rogue, concluding him to be the actor too; how irrational that opinion is, I shall leave to any indifferent person to judge, without suggesting this, that as it is impossible for any one man to act all those villanies contained in that work; so if any one committed but the tith of them, certainly justice, though blind, would soon find him out, and lop him off as an useless, rotten, and pernicious member of the common-wealth, and not let him live at home in quietness so long as I have done, without ever appearing before the face of justice upon any account, much less as a criminal."

"I cannot say I have done well in the publication of some books, yet I intended no ill, for my design was not to propagate vice, but so to detect it, that at the sight of its ugly loathsomeness, men should shun it worse than the greatest contagion."

"— — I need not urge more arguments to prove the honesty of my intention in printing the *Witty Extravagant*, and that my principal aime was not private advantage, but the general benefit of every individual person, and that it should not be imputed as a fault in me, if any make a bad use thereof, or wrong construction; some

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vainly, and falsely supposing me, not only so meer a *fool* to relate my own extravagance, but so great a *beast*, nay *monster*, to wrong the known piety of my parents."

"According to the promise made in my postscript to the first part of the *English Rogue*, I purposed to have finisht that book in a second part, travelling him through the genteler parts of Europe, topographically describing all places of eminency, with an account of what tricks and rogueries he committed where ever he came ; but the cudgels were snatched out of my hands before I had fairly laid them down ; I intending to have had but one more bout at the same weapons, and so have compleated the *Rogue*, but seeing the *Continuator* hath already added three parts to the former, and never (as far as I can see) will make an end with pestering the world with more volumes, and large editions, I diverted my intention into this subject. *The Art of Wheedling, or Insinuation*, wherein I have been at no small pains in the method and contexture ; what I have collected hath been out of the choicest French and English authours, not so much as casting an eye upon any copy of the aforesaid *Continuator*, that might any way assist me in this composure. I would not willingly do him any prejudice, though I have been injured and abused by him and his instigating others, yet his unkindness I repay with respect, and would not be indebted to him for that character he gave me in his second part of the *Rogue*, but that I fear I should wrong his *reputation* by ill wording his *encomium* ; wherefore I shall be silent, and refer you to his *Unlucky Citizen*, and *Books of Knight Errantry*,\* &c., which lowdly speak the panegyrick ;

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\* Written by Francis Kirkman, who had been his partner in the bookselling trade previous to this period. In the last edition of

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as for the yelping curs he formerly kept, I shall not vouchsafe a backward look upon them, whilst they snarle undeserved malice, and bark non-sense at my heels."

"In this treatise I have endeavoured to detect the most remarkable wheedles of several trades and professions, yet I have avoided all reflection on particular persons; and as it is impossible to recount the wheedles of all mysteries and occupations, so it is not requisite to meddle with some subjects, too inferiour for discourse; but you may wonder why I left out *book-selling*, a trade that's called a *mystery*, and so it is, the cabal of deep intrigues and stratagems. Sir, I may be very well excused, if upon no other grounds, than that I was a quondam member of that mysterious occupation, and that's an ill bird (according to the old saying) that befouls its own nest: besides, would it not be madness to run the hazard of stinging to death by approaching too near the nests of wasps and horners when with safety a man may walk another way."

"My main drift in this discovery, is to come to the knowledge of our selves, by the knowledge of others: without the knowledge of ourselves and others, we are like crazy vessels, yet richly laden, which are tossed up and down in the ocean of ignorance so long, till we are either shattered in pieces against the rocks of disorder'd desires and affections, or else boarded, and made prize by such who live on piracy and rapine, cruzing on the coasts of craft and circumvention."

The first chapter gives the signification of the word

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Baker's *Biographia Dramatica*, it is there said that Head composed the last three parts of the *English Rogue* with the assistance of Kirkman, but from the extract above given, it appears to be otherwise.

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*Wheedle*, and goes on to describe the various qualifications requisite in a General Wheedler or Dissembler. Then follow his instructions how to wheedle, and his definition of the several passions of men. The second part contains a true account of many private and publick practices of this mysterious science, being the most valuable part of the work. The whole is written with great spirit and freedom, and the characters are ably delineated, tending to convince every reader that the author must have been a close observer of that class of society which he includes under the general denomination of wheedlers. It must, however, be allowed that many parts of his work are debased by low and indecent expressions, the common fault of various writers of the same period; but the present effort is, perhaps, of all this author's productions the least objectionable as regards this point.

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## ELIZABETH JANE WESTON.

OF this learned English lady very few particulars being known, we have conceived the following sketch may not prove void of interest. She was born about the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and is supposed, by Fuller, to have been a branch of the ancient family of Weston, of Sutton, in the county of Surrey. She appears to have left England at an early age, accompanying her father, and settled at Prague, in Bohemia, where she afterwards married a gentleman of the name of Leon, who held an appointment in the Emperor's court. She was greatly skilled in languages, particularly the Latin; her compositions abounding in such elegance of diction, and correctness of style, as to merit the encomiums of the erudite

Scaliger, May, and other celebrated men. Mr. Evelyn has placed her in his "Numismata," among learned women; and Farnaby ranks her with Sir Thomas More, and the best Latin poets of the sixteenth century. Neither Ballard nor Chalmers could discover the year of her death, but merely state that she was living in 1605; (we shall see that she survived until 1613), and the latter authority adds, that the only work he could point out as written and published, by her is, "*Parthenico Elizabethæ Joannæ Westoniæ, virginis nobilissimæ, poetriæ florentissimæ, linguarum plurimarum peritissimæ, libri tres, opera et studio G. Mart. à Baldhoven, Sil. collectus, et nunc denuo amicis desiderantibus communicatus. Pragæ. 12mo. Without date, but probably issued about 1606.*" Watt likewise asserts, that the above is the only production extant of this distinguished female; whereas, the following volume is in our possession. "*Elizabethæ Joannæ Westoniæ, Nobilis Anglæ, & Poetriæ longé celeberrimæ, opuscula, quæ quidem haberi potuerunt, nunc cum Præfatione, succinctam illustris Auctoris Memoriam & Vitæ Delineationem complexa, subjuncto item carminum omnium & Epistolarum Elencho in lucem edita studio et operâ Joannis Christophori Kalckhoff, dicti Daum, J. U. Licentiatî & Serenissimorum Principum Hasso-Rhenofelsensium in Cancellaria Rotenbergensi Consiliarii. Francofurti, apud Joannem Bertramum Cramer, anno, MDCCXXIV.*" Small 8vo. pp. 234, and 19 leaves of Preface, Elenchus, &c. In the Memoirs prefixed, Kalckhoff quotes an edition at Prague, in 1702, edited by the same person as mentioned by Mr. Chalmers. If, therefore, the latter gentleman be correct, the edition of 1606 was unknown to the editor of the latter one; but as the decease of the authoress did not take place until the year 1613,

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and as the work was published under the editorship of another person; and, therefore, probably not printed in her lifetime, we may very fairly conclude, that no such edition exists.

To proceed to the copy before us; after the poems of the author we find, "*Carminum Adoptivorum Liber*," consisting of laudatory verses by various eminent writers, among whom are the names of Janus Dousa and Daniel Heinsius. Then follow her letters to King James the 1st., Joseph Scaliger, Sir Stephen Lesieur, Paulus Melissus Francus, Gruningius, John Francis Weston, her brother, and many others; together with the replies of nearly the whole of them.

Although our readers may think this notice already too much extended, we cannot dismiss it without directing their attention to a rare little metrical volume printed in 1628, entitled, "*Ioachimi Rusdorffi Nobilis Germani, Tyrocinia Poetica*," 16mo. without the name of printer or place of impression. At p. 104 et seq. are 46 lines, "*In Obitum Iohannæ Westoniæ Anglæ, nobilis poetriæ, mortuæ Pragæ, clæ. loc. xiii.*" From this contemporary evidence we can now ascertain the precise year when our distinguished country-woman died, which may serve to correct future biographical works. The above little volume has escaped the research of Kalckhoff, who has nevertheless displayed considerable industry in collecting every incidental notice relative to his author: nor can we discover it in any bibliographical work within the scope of our research. The author appears to have been a retainer of the unfortunate Frederick, King of Bohemia, upon whom, during his journey into England, and consequent marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of James the 1st., he has written several pieces. We also find a composition on the

subject of the romantic tour of Charles Prince of Wales into Spain, and another which we flatter ourselves our fair readers, should we be honoured with any, will pardon us for inserting. It runs as follows :—

“ Anglia Regnum Veneris,  
Italia Cupidinis.  
Extorris Cyprio, patrio Cythereia regno,  
Erravit puero concomitata Deo :  
Europæ peragrant diversas climatis oras,  
Italia sola placet, sola Britannia placet.  
Oenotriæ sumit pharetratus regna cupido,  
Ast sibi selegit sceptrum Britannia Venus.”

THE following singular document was taken from the interior of the cover of a volume of Tracts, printed in the time of the Commonwealth ; it appears to have been written by a violent Puritan, is not destitute of humour, and very characteristic of that sect, which, for a time, governed the kingdom, and was the means of beginning and completing a revolution, unparalleled perhaps in the records of history.

*Lawes and Ordinances forced to bee agreed upon by the Pope and his Shavelings, for the disposing of his adherents, and Popish Rites he sent into England.*

1. We leave the great Archbishops\* cause to be censured (with the rest of our sonnes remaining in England, that cannot avoid it) to the mercie of the Parliament ; because it is not in our power to helpe them.

2. We appoynt John Taylor,† Martin Parker,‡ Her-

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\* Dr. Wm. Laud.

† John Taylor the Water Poet.

‡ Martin Parker, author of the Poet's Blind Mansbough, or Haue among you my Blind Harpers, 1641. 4to. The Nightingale warbling forth her owne disaster, or the Rape of Philomela, 1633. 4to. &c.

bert,\* and all three English Poeticall, Papisticall, Atheisticall Ballad makers, to put in print rime doggery from the river of Styx against the truest Protestants, in railing lines : and in the end young Gregory shall be their pay-master.

3. I counsell the English Bishops to send their Miters to the Book-binders shops, and bespeake them Bibles well bossed therewith, because we apprehend no meanes to keep them longer from their studies.

4. We advise them to send their Crosier staves to the Ioyners, to be translated into Crutches ; for we see that (with great sorrow) they must be forced to stoope.

5. We advise them to send their Lawne sleeves to the Semsters, that they may have hankerchers in a readinesse to wipe their eyes when they shall weep for their just deserved downefall.

6. Whereas the English Prelates & prestigious Priests, being well affected to Popish rites, vested their blacke in-sides with white Rochets and surplices, if they can procure them to be turned into shirts for them; wee counsell them henceforth to vest themselves outwardly in mourning black.

7. We advise the Bishops to stuff their Cater-caps with feathers, to serve them for cushions in their closets, that they may sit at ease after they are driven to thither studie.

8. It is our provident care that their Scarlet robes bee given to their eldest daughter, wife, or nearest kinswoman; to be worne in a petticoate for posterities, as an Embleme of the predecessors crimes.

9. Wee advise the dependants on their Hierarchy to betake themselves to some honest vocation, wherein they may do God and their Countrey some good service.

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\* Sir Thomas Herbert ?



10. It is our pleasure to advise all our Iesuites, Monkes, Friers, Capuchins, and others of our hellish race, and order of Rome, within the aforesayd Island, to take the first opportunity of comming to us, lest their delay procure them a Parliamentary execution.

11. It is our pleasure that the superfluity of the Altars, the rails, (and what will more then make a decent Table) be disposed of for the benefite of the poore, if the Minister cannot get it for himselfe: for we perceive that the church will no longer bee corrupted herewith.

12. Those Tapers and Candles which were wont to bee set upon altars, wee advise the Ministers to burn them in their closets, if they can procure them to be given to them when they are at their late study.

13. We give all our Popish Rabble leave to part with those Crosses, Images, and Crucifixes, which they can no longer keep.

14. Wee censure the Organ-pipes to be buried in the founders melting pot, because we cannot help it.

15. We leave all trials there to the English Parliament, who force us so to doe whether we will or no.

MUNDUS ALTER ET IDEM, sive Terra Australis ante hac semper incognita longis itineribus peregrini Academici nuperrime lustrata. Auth. Mercurio Britannico. *Francofurti apud hæredes Ascanii de Rinialme*, n. d., sm. 8vo. (238 pp.) with an engraved title and four maps. *Ultraj.* 1643. 8vo. *Franc.* 1648. 8vo.

The first edition, sold at Nassau's sale for 1*l.* 13*s.* It had formerly belonged to Dr. Richard Farmer.

The address, to the reader, is signed *Gulielmus Knight*; but this satirical fiction was written by the

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learned Joseph Hall, Bishop of Exeter; who, under pretence of describing the Terra Australis Incognita, characterized the vices of existing nations, reversing the plan of the Utopia of Sir Thos. More.

It is supposed that, from the work in question, Swift borrowed his idea of Gulliver's Travels.

The Discovery of a New World, or a Description of the South Indies, Hetherto vnknowne. By an English Mercury. *Imprinted for Ed. Blount and W. Barrett, n. d.* pp. 280 sm. 8vo. With an engraved title representing Mercury standing on a globe; on the left of the page is a small map of the lands of Tenterbelly and Fooliana; and on the right, Sheeland and Theemingen.

A copy of this edition sold for 1*l.* 10*s.* at the sale of the library of Mr. Jadis, at Evans's, in 1828. At Brand's sale it produced 3*l.* 7*s.*, and at Nassau's, 2*l.* 1*s.*

This book is founded upon Bp. Hall's "Mundus alter et idem," being rather an imitation than a translation from it, considerably amplified, and the names introduced in a burlesque style from those of Hall.

From the Epistle to the Reader, it appears that this is a second edition. How the writer, has imitated his original, he himself explains in the fourth page of that Epistle, while in the same part of the work he takes occasion to rectify a mistake which had gone abroad, namely, that Bishop Hall was equally the author of this English work. The first edition has only the initials I. H. subscribed to the Preface, which made it pass for Joseph Hall, whereas in the present he signs himself John Healey. In this Preface, or as he terms it, "To the Readers," he states: "I doe here absolutely auerre, and give notice, to all that shall hereafter take view hereof, this

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work was neuer his, [Hall's] he neuer saw it, neuer dreamed of any such matter, vntill hee met it in the hand of another man:—as touching this present pile of English, it is mine, it hath no further alliance to his, then chalke hath to cheese, for as these haue no chærence in their nearest properties (which translations should neuer want) but onely in their generall kind of essence, as they are both corporeall substances; no more doth this worke any way resemble his in fashion, stile, or discourse, but only in the imitation and proiect.”

The work is divided into Four Books, and subdivided into chapters, whereof the following are some of the titles.

The First Book. (pt. 1.)—The Discovery of the Land of Tenter-Belly, chap. 1.—Eat-allia and Drink-allia, chap. 2.—The Wars of the Eat-alleans, cap. 7.—The Lawes of the Land, cap. 9.; their Religion, cap. 10.

The First Booke, (pt. 2.)—Drinke-allia, the Second Prouince of Tenter-belly, and the condition of the Inhabitants.—The Artes and Millitary Discipline of the Drink-alls, cap. 5.

The Seconde Booke.—The Description of Shee lande, or Woniandecoia, and of the situation thereof, cap. 1.

The Third Booke.—The Descouery of Fooliana, and the Situation and populousnesse thereof (cap. 1.)—Of the peeples conditions and attires, chap. 3, sect. 1.

The Fourth Booke.—The Descouery of Thee-uingen, and the description thereof, cap. 1. The Conditions of the Robbers-walders, cap. 2.

A piracy from Healey's Book was published in 1609, with this title "*Psittacorum Regio, the Land of Parrots; or the Shee-lands. With a description of other strange countries, in the Dominions of Prince de*

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*l'Amour, not hitherto found in any Geographical Map. By one of the late most repated Wits. London, Kirkman, 1669. 12mo. A plate is prefixed, giving a scene from Gluttonia, another from Quaffonia, while the third part relates to the immediate title of the book. The compiler merely gives a sketch of the two former regions, all copied from Healey, when a few verses are introduced, and the copies begin at page 98, "As soon as," &c.; he, however, changes Lecheritania to Lasciviana, and describes how he was made prisoner, which is not the case in Healey's book. He then goes on copying, to page 122, after which begins an account of the territories of the Prince de l'Amour, which appears to be original.*

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## ARCHIVES OF THE BASTILLE.

PREVIOUS to its destruction, no fortress perhaps in Europe, ever excited more interest than the Bastille at Paris; the scene of so many acts of cruelty and tyrannic sway, and the prison uniformly appointed for the reception of those who were doomed to be the victims of *Lettres de cachet*. If this structure, however, ranked conspicuous during its existence, it has acquired far greater celebrity from the circumstances attendant upon its destruction; when by a simultaneous effort of the populace, its portals were forced, and the walls and flinty turrets levelled with the dust.

A few years prior to the period alluded to, Mr. Christopher Potter, a very speculative gentleman, Member of Parliament, and uniformly known by the familiar appellation of *Kit Potter*, having embarked in a speculation for furnishing bread for the Metropolis, at a reduced price, and becoming involved, left England, and established himself in Paris. When the Revolution

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broke out, he was at the head of a very considerable establishment, in the manufactory of Porcelaine, and being uniformly indefatigable in his pursuits, watched the revolutionary march, and became acquainted with all the leading men of that eventful period. On the reduction of the Bastille, the Members of the National Convention apprehensive lest the populace becoming possessed of the public archives of that fortress, should ascertain facts respecting the cruelties once practised there, that might raise the passions of the multitude to a state of frenzy, issued strict orders prohibiting the seizure of any of the volumes kept there, which commands were so strictly attended to, that very few books got abroad, and even those being claimed by the government, were, as it is conjectured, to the last volume surrendered up. Among the multitudes who repaired to inspect the interior of that once dreaded prison, was Mr. Potter, a few days subsequent to its surrender, when the eager curiosity of the public had in some degree subsided, and in the course of his perambulation, he entered the apartment that had so recently contained the archives. While engaged in examining the presses which had served to enclose those records, Mr. Potter, by mere accident, discovered that one of the books having slipped behind some shelving, had escaped the search of those employed to remove the library, wherefore, seizing an opportunity when he was left alone in the apartment, he possessed himself of the volume which he made shift to conceal under his coat, and immediately quitted the Bastille with his treasure. On inspecting the contents, it proved rather unfortunate that during the period to which the Manuscript referred no prisoners of particular consequence had been incarcerated; we shall, however, now proceed to give an accurate description of the volume, which in

all probability ranks as the only vestige remaining of the Archives of the Bastille.

This volume was in quarto, bound in green parchment, and lettered in gold, on a red leather label:—**BASTILLE, LETTRES DE MRS. LES MAGISTRATS M: LE NOIR. 1781. TOM. LXIII.** It commenced on the 2d of January, 1781, and terminated the 31st December of the same year; the documents it comprised amounted to 232, when the number of persons confined, and mentioned by name in the different papers, was thirty five. From the above mentioned records we extract the following.

No. 1.—“ Je vous prie Monsieur de faire retenir enfermé dans l’une des Chambres de la Bastille Le Bellot L’un des porteclefs en attendant l’ordre en forme que Je vous ferai passer et l’eclaircissement de cet avis faits a approfondir.”

Ce 6 Fev. 1781. *Signed,* “ LE NOIR.”

No. 2.—Paris, 28 Fevrier, 1781.

“ Sur le Compte que Jai reudu à M. Amelot, Monsieur de l’affaire du Ne Capin dit Bellot Porte Clef de la Bastille, le Ministre m’a autorisé à vous prier de le mettre en liberte apres lui avoir fait signer, au bas de la presente Lettre, sa sou-mission de ne pas approcher Paris plus près de vingt lieües sous peine de desobeissance.”

“ Jai l’honneur, &c.

*Signed,* “ LE NOIR.”

M. Amelot above adverted to, was at that time the prime minister.

No. 3.—“ Le Magistrat me charge mon bon ami de vous envoyer l’ordre de liberte du S. Le Tellier, et celui qui L’Exile à Caen, vous voudrez bien faire une Copie de

ce dernier ordre lui faire faire au bas de la ditte copie la soumission d'y obeir, et nous envoyer cette copie revetu de sa signature. Je vous prie aussi de dire au Prisonnier de venir voir le Magistrat demain entre neuf et dix heures de matin. Bon jour mon cher Major vous connoissez les sentimens de votre bon ami."

20 Avril, 1781. *Signed,* "BOUCHER."

Then followed in the prisoner's hand writing,

"Je sou mets aller demain matin entre 9 et 10 heures chez Monsieur Le Noir conformement à ses ordres ce 20 Avril, 1781."

*Signed,* "LE TELLIER."

No. 4.—"Je prie Monsieur Le Major de remettre ces Lettres au S. Guignard du temple et de le prevenir, qu'il doit s'asténir de parler dans celles, qu'il pourra écrire, de sa detencion à la Bastille."

Ce 21 Juillet, 1781. *Signed,* "LE NOIR."

The Governor had written beneath, in lead pencil, "Il y en a Six," whereto the prisoner had affixed his signature.

"GUIGNARD DU TEMPLE"

No. 5.—A Paris Ce 10 Sep<sup>re</sup>. 1781.

Les S<sup>rs</sup> Juvet et Ruffey d'eténus a la Bastille, Monsieur ont demandé des livres et la promenade, vous pouvez les leur accorder, en ordonnant toute fois les precautions d'usage."

J'ai l'honneur d'être, &c.

*Signed,* "LE NOIR,"

"Le S. Costard demande à être razé deux fois par semaine ; Je n'y vois pas de difficulté.

"Je prie Monsieur le Major de lui dire, qu'il ne m'a été rien envoyé pour lui, que ce qu'on lui a fait passer. Ce 4 8<sup>bre</sup>, 1781.

*Signed,* "LE NOIR."

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No. 6.—“ Je prie Monsieur le Major de la Bastille de faire fournir à M. la C<sup>te</sup>. de Chavaignes du bois pour se chauffer, ainsi que du papier et des plumcs taillées en lui observant qu'il est contre toute regle de donner des canifes et des compas.

à Paris. Le 11 8<sup>bre</sup>. 1781.

*Signed,* “ LE NOIR.”

No. 7.—Paris 3—9<sup>bre</sup>. 1781.

“ Je vous prie Monsieur de vouloir bien donner l'entrée du Chateau de la Bastille au Sr. Seydler\* qui aura l'honneur de vous remettre ma lettre : il verra la pretendu Countesse De Garathy qui y est detenue, s'entretiendra avec elle sur differens objets, et mettra par écrit les reponses qu'il pourra en obtenir.”

“ J'ai l'honneur, &c.”

*Signed,* “ LE NOIR,”

No. 8.—à Paris. 23<sup>eme</sup>.—9<sup>bre</sup>. 1781.

“ Le Sr. Longpré, inspecteur de Police, est chargé Monsieur de vous presenter un ordre, pour mettre en liberté le Soidisant Comte de Garathy et sa femme, et de transferer ; scavoir le mari à Bicetre et la femme à L'Hopital. M. le Commissaire Chenon, apres avoir procedé à la levée des Scelles apposés sur les papiers et effets de ces prisonniers ; et en avoir fait dans son Proces-verbal une description Sommaire, fera la distraction de tous les effets et bijoux susceptibles d'etre rendus aux differentes personnes, à qui ils apartiennent ou qui pourroient etre rendus au profit des creanciers dud : Garathy : et le S. Longpré s'en chargera : en sorte qu'il ne sera laissé à ces prisonniers, que leur linge et les habits dont ils sont couverts.

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\* Under were inserted the words, “ *Interprete Allemand.*”



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“ A l'égard des papiers, Je vous prie de les faire placer au dépôt de la Bastille.”

“ Jai l'honneur, &c.”

*Signed,*

“ LE NOIR.”

By Mr. C. Potter, the volume in question was remitted to his late brother, a very considerable haberdasher, then residing at Charing Cross, together with some of the hair of the decapitated Louis the 16th, as a present to his late Majesty George III. It may not be irrelevant here to state that Mr. C. Potter, in the garb of a complete *sans culotte*, attended the last moments of the King, and having observed that the executioner employed under Sanson, on cutting off the whole hinder part of the King's hair, had thrust it in his bosom, awaited till he could arrive at the foot of the scaffold. Mr. Potter then addressed the man in the most revolutionary language, reviling royalty, &c., and concluded by enquiring, whether he had not the hair of the TYRANT, of which he soon became possessed with the ribband that attached it, for the sum of one *Louis in gold*; having at the same time thrown up a white handkerchief to be trained in the blood of the deceased monarch, which reliques were more than once inspected by the writer. With the lock of hair handed over to his late Majesty, was forwarded for his inspection, the volume on which we have been occupied, a very considerable price being set upon the same. It was ultimately returned to Mr. Potter, of Charing Cross, subsequent to which period, the above extracts were with permission made, but to what depot the relique was afterwards consigned, we cannot take upon ourselves to state.

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**TAXE** des Parties Casuelles de la Boutique du Pape, en Lat. et en Franc. *Lyon*. 1564. 8vo. The First Edition was printed at *Paris*, 1520, and reprinted at *Paris*, 1545; *Paris*, 1625; *Leyden*, 1607; and again at *Amst.* in 1700.

In the year 1564, Antony du Pinet, Sieur de Noroy published an edition of this work, with some very free notes, the title, which is in French and Latin, runs thus, "*The Tax of the Casual Forfeitures of the Pope's Shop, with some Annotations, taken from Decrees, Councils, and Canons, Ancient and Modern; for the verification of the discipline anciently observed in the Church, the whole enlarged and revised by A. D. P., dated from Lyons, March 26, 1564.*" The following is an extract. "I have only set before the assessment of their souls, according to the rates which their terrestrial God has set upon them: and lest any dataries, auditors, bullists, copyists, expeditionary bankers, and such like, should fancy that this is a *quid pro quo*, I have truly set down the Latin text of the Tax of the Papal Chamber; the contents of which are so shameful and detestable. But it behoves us to show a villain his villany, and a fool his folly. In the Book of Taxes, a good Catholic sees a low price set upon sins, and knows in a moment what he is to pay for them. He who has deflowered a virgin shall pay six grosses for it (a gross was four pence Tournois): --- For having killed one's father or mother, one ducat, (*i. e.* forty-pence,) and five carlins. The absolution and pardon of all the acts of lewdness committed by a clerk, of whatever kind it may be, though it were even with a nun, within or without the bounds of the monastery, or with his relation by blood or affinity, or with his god-daughter, or with any other woman of any quality whatsoever; likewise, whether the said absolution be made in the name of the clerk himself, or for him and his

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mistresses, with a dispensation to be capable of taking orders, and to hold ecclesiastical benefits, with an inhibitory clause, likewise costs thirty-six tournois and three ducats. A nun, having committed the act of lewdness several times within and without the bounds of her convent, shall be absolved, and restored to the power of holding all the dignities of her order, even that of abbess, upon her paying 36 tournois and nine ducats. The absolution for one who shall keep a concubine, with a dispensation to take orders, and hold ecclesiastical benefits, costs 21 tournois, 6 ducats, and 9 carlins," &c.

Dr. Drelincourt, in a letter addressed to the Romish Bishop of Belley, remarks, "Those of your communion are so far from being ashamed of that book which invites customers with sound of trumpet, that they cease not to publish and expose it to sale. I have among my books the edition of 1520, and that which was published in our time, in the year 1625. I have compared them, and found them the same. But especially these words, which cry for vengeance before God: '*Et nota diligenter quod hujusmodi gratiæ et dispensationes non conceduntur pauperibus, quia non sunt, ideo non possunt consolari*:' That is to say, *And be sure to observe*, (and indeed the thing deserves it) *that such graces and dispensations are not granted to the poor; for, because they have not wherewithall to pay, they cannot be comforted.*"

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#### RENOUARD ANNALES DES ALDE.

A MODERN writer has justly remarked that "the name of Aldus will live in the memory of men, as long as there survives in the world the love of literature, of which he has shewn himself so deserving by his honourable labours." It has fallen to the lot of few great men to

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have their exertions in the cause of literature so admirably recorded, as has been done by the compiler of the *Annales des Alde*. We heartily join in the encomium bestowed on his work by an eminent bibliographer, that it "is in every respect one of the most pleasing, correct, and valuable productions that has graced the department of bibliography." In submitting the ensuing notes to our readers, our object is not to detract from the merits of the work, for we must unequivocally assert, that in the whole range of bibliographical literature, no production of the kind has yet appeared more perfect or valuable. Our intention was to have presented our readers with a more plentiful harvest, but upon referring to the catalogues of Aldine publications issued by Messrs. Payne and Foss, Mr. Thorpe, and Mr. Bohn, we find many of our memoranda forestalled. In regard to the work of M. Renouard, it is not our intention to examine the same throughout, or notice every remark that may occur to us, but to present our readers with what we conceive to be the more interesting gleanings.

*Urbani Grammatica Græca.* (Tom. 1. p. 26.)

"Ce livre," says Mons. Renouard, "est extrêmement rare." This epithet is too strong; the book is not *extremely* rare, neither in this country nor abroad, in spite of the great authority quoted by the writer. In the days of De Bure it was different, for he says, "*nous n'avons vu aucun exemplaire.*" However, all our celebrated libraries, both public and private, possess copies; that of Sir Mark Sykes produced 12*l.* 15*s.*, but those days are passed, and it must be an extraordinarily fine copy that will ever again realize above half that sum.

*Reuchlini Oratio ad Alex.* P. vi. Ib. p. 41.

"Cette pièce [est] très rare." It is one of the rarest productions that issued from the Aldine press, and perhaps not half a dozen copies could be referred to. Dr. Askew, however, appears to have possessed one, which at the sale of his library produced only 18s.

*Astronomici Veteres.* Ib. p. 47.

After the conclusion of the note to this article at p. 49, the reader should refer to another in Vol. II. p. 429.

*Hypnerotomachia Poliphili.* Ib. p. 50.

The late Henry Constantine Jennings, Esq., possessed a copy of this work upon vellum, which Mr. Renouard has not noticed; however, I know not whether it be the same that was sold last year among Mr. Hibbert's books, or that preserved in the library of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire. It is probable that those indicated in the Pinelli, Mac-Carthy, and Hibbert collections, were one and the same copy. The Duke de la Valière possessed this work on vellum, which Renouard has also omitted to notice.

(To be continued in our next Number.)

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#### BISHOP NICOLSON'S HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

WE observe by a prospectus lying before us that a republication of this valuable work is projected. The plan is a good one, and we hope the editor has not abandoned the design. That a work of such magnitude, with so few data to go upon as existed when the learned prelate wrote, should contain some errors, must be expected; but modern researches, and the labours of Mr. Gough, Nichols, Upcott, and the various county

historians, aided by the compilations of our bibliographers, might enable the editor to give to the world a very improved, if not a perfect work. We present our readers with a quotation, and reply to it by a contemporaneous author. Speaking of Littleton's Tenures, the Bishop remarks, " His book of Tenures is in every one's hand and head that pretends to the profession or study of the municipal laws of this kingdom, and has been more frequently printed than any other law-book whatever. A great many of these editions are very faulty, and cautiously to be used ; turning the foolish marginal notes (of some illiterate owners of the MS. copies) into the text, and senselessly quoting cases that never were thought on by the author himself. The first impression shews that it never had his finishing hand ; since the table there gives the titles of tenancy by elegit, statute merchant and staple, which he never lived to treat on in his book. Some passages which may seem a little dark, may be had more largely explained in the Year-Book of Edward the IVth ; wherein we have frequently Littleton's opinion in several intricate cases, and the reasons that confirmed it. Others are amply treated on by Bracton and Breton ; which, in the main, have been epitomized by this writer."—*Eng. Hist. Lib.* p. 189, 4to. edit. To which Mr. Davis, author of the Critical History of Pamphlets, 1715, 8vo. p. 308, replies as follows :—" I'll venture to say that what has been advanced in the Historical Library, by a divine of the first order, proves but a woing light even to the historical part of the ancient law-books ; for as to Sir Thomas Littleton's little book of tenures, he has as many mistakes as periods. In the first place there be no cases quoted at all out of any law-books,\* much less with any

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\* The Bishop does not affirm that they are inserted by the author, on the contrary he says, they " never were thought on" by

references to the year-book of Ed. IV., since that little original is altogether doctrinal, and never intended for any other cases than those occasional A, B's, or rather appellatives naturally arising from the matter in hand, to explain his maxims or positions. As for tenancy by elegit, statute-merchant and staple, which he says is omitted, he may find them all treated of under their more proper heads—execution and guaranty. Then, that Littleton should copy his tenures out of Bracton and Breton is as ridiculous as if it should be said that he took all his treatise out of *Hengam Parva* or *Hengam Magna*, or out of *Fortescute's* [sic] *Laudes Legum Angliæ*, or out of *Glanvil's Law Latin*, or even from the Saxon law books; or if all that be not unlikely enough, from Justinian's Institutions, or from our manuscript Saxon Homilies; for all what was ever writ before Littleton's Tenures, whether in law or gospel, could never have made up one page of that little book. Neither could any of the year-books, even those that went before his time, no more than those that came after him, nor any other law manuscripts of adjusted or adjudged cases."

*To be continued in our next Number.*

The following curious document, sent us by a Correspondent, is copied from the original paper, signed by Sir Henry Herbert, Master of the Revels.

*"Warrant sent to the Actors at ye Cockpit in Drury Lane, the 13th Oct. 1660.*

*"WHEREAS seuerall complaints haue been made against you to the King's most excellent Maiesty by*

him, but were interpolations. He must, therefore, be exonerated from this charge, unless the remarker intended to convey that the editions animadverted upon by the author of the Hist Lib. did not contain any cases.—Ed.

Mr. Killigrew and Sr. William Dauenant, concerning vnusuall and vnreasonable rates taken at your playhouse doores of the respective persons of quality that desire to refresh and improoue themselves by the sight of your Morrall Entertainments, which were constituted for profit and delight, and the said complaints made vse of by the said Mr. Killigrew and Sr. William Dauenant, as part of their suggestions for their pretended power, and for your late restraints.

“ And Whereas complaints haue been made thereof formerly to me, where with you were acquainted as innovations and exactions not allowed by mee; and that the like complaints are now made that you doe practise the said exactions in takeing of excessive and unaccustomed rates vppon the restitution of you to your liberty.

“ These are, therefore, in his Maiesties name to require you, and euery of you, to take from the persons of qualitie, and others, as dayly frequent your Play-house; such vsuall and accustomed rates only as were formerly taken at the Black-fryers, by the late Company of Actors there, and noe more, nor otherwise, for every new or old play that shall be allowed you by the Master of the Revells to be acted in the same Playhouse, or any other playhouse; and you are hereby further required to bringe or sende to me all such old Plaies as you doe intende to Acte at your Playhouse that they may be reformed of Prophanes and Ribaldry, as it shall seem meet at ye office of ye Revells.”

[Signed.] “ HENRY HERBERT.”

“ To. Mr. Michaell Mohan and ye rest of  
Actors of ye Cock Pitt Playhouse in Drury  
Lane, the 13th of October, 1660.”

The prices of admission to the Theaters in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, were considerably under the sums



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charged at the present day, even on reference to the relative value of money at both periods. The cost varied from the gallery at two-pence, to the lords' room, where the charge was one shilling. The lords' room, situated over the stage, answered to the present stage boxes. Ben Jonson in the prologue to "*Every Man out of His Humour*," acted for the first time at the Globe, on Bankside, in 1599, says, "Let me never live to look so high as the two-penny room again;" and in the same play mention is made of "the lord's room over the stage." Decker, in his "*Belman of London; bringing to Light the most Notorious Villanies that are now practised in the Kingdom*," first printed in 1608, also says, "Pay you too-pence to a player, and you may sit in the gallery," while in a play from the pen of Middleton, "one of them is a nip: I took him once into the two-penny gallery at the Fortune." It appears that the price of admission to the Lords' room over the stage, at the period above alluded to, was one shilling, for Decker, in his "*Gul's Hornbook*," printed in 1609, says, "At a new play you take up the twelve-penny room, next the stage, because the lords and you may seem to bee hail fellow well met."

At the period to which the above document refers, there were six play-houses allowed at one time in London; viz. 1st. at *Blackfriars*, for the King's company; 2nd. The *Globe*, on the Bankside; 3d. The *Fortune*, and 4th. The *Cockpit*, both of the latter in Drury Lane; 5th. one in *Salisbury Court*, and 6th. The *Bull*, in St. John Street; the prices of admission as far as we have been able to discover, varied from sixpence to two shillings and sixpence.

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## THE COMPLAYNT OF RODERYCK MORS.

*(Continued from p. 41.)*

THE limits of our publication compel us to abridge the article on this work, and to insert only a few of the more interesting extracts.

The VIIth chapter treats "*Of the suttylty of seruyng of Wryttes,*" and contains a passage not unworthy the attention of legislators. "One wrytt may serue but for one shyre: as though the kyng were lord but of one shyre. But I demand, why may not one wrytt serue in all shyres, yea in all placys vnder the kyngs domynyon?—surely ther is no godly reason why to the contrary, but eyn the only priuate welth of sotle lawers." He then proceeds to point out the various evils, and "the innumerabyl wyles, craftys, sotyltes and delayses, that be in the lawe, which the lawyers will neuer spye, because of their priuate lucre sake: wherby the comon welth is robbed."

Chap. IX. "*That all iudges and pleaters shuld lyue vpon a stypend.*" The author's reflections upon the former are just, but thanks to heaven, are now unnecessary; the latter idea is absurd, and would lay us open to more abuses than those learned gentlemen the "pleaters" can now be guilty of. His plan is to devote some part of the abbey lands for a perpetual stipend for lawyers, who are to receive no fees whatever from clients. The absurdity of such a plan is too apparent to require further comment.

The XIth Chapter "*Of the prolongyng of the lawe, and of certen abuses of the same,*" contains some just observations.

In the XIVth Chapter, "*Of lordes that are parsons and vicars*" he draws an affecting comparison between

the hospitality and charity of the monks and clergy, in those days when the lands and monasteries were in their possession—and the rapacity of the present proprietors. Our liberal minded author at the same time glowingly depicts the abuses practised by the former, and convinces us that he is a firm reformer. He is a rare instance of candour, impartiality, and patriotic spirit for those days.

Chap. XIX. "*A godly admonycyon, for the abolysshment of dyuerse abusys.*" These are principally what are denominated privileges:—as freedom from arrest in the persons of members of parliament, &c.

Chap. XX. "*That one pryst ought to haue but one benyfyce, and one fermer one ferme.*" This chapter is more brief than we should have expected, and contains nothing worthy of remark.

Chap. XXIII. "*A lamentacyon for that the body and tayle of the Pope is not banished with his name.*" Our extracts from this, and the ensuing chapter, will be more copious, as they contain some curious cotemporary notices of men eminent in their day, particularly of Bishops Bonner and Gardiner, Dr. Cole, Chancellor to the former, &c. Speaking of the "bysshops, deanys, and canons of collegys," he says, "how besy were thei to stey the puttyng forth of the great byble, and to haue the byble of Thomas Mathy called in, but the Lord strengthnyd the hart of the prynce to set it forth agaynst their willys: yet how shamefully haue thei and their membres in many placys of England dreuyn men from redyng the byble? Yea, and Boner, Bysshop of London, shamyd not in the yere a thowsand fyue hundreth and forty, to preson one Porter and other, for readyng in the byble:—And euyn in the begynnyng of the last parliament in the yere a thousand fyue hundreth and xli.

how dyd thei blaspheme rage and belye the holy goost, saing it is not ryghtly translated, and that it is ful of heresys and that thei wold correck it, and set out one ryghtly: who perceyueth not your wickyd intentys, that in the meane tyme ye loke for the death of the kyng." He then proceeds to prove that the Reformation was only partial, that the laws, the pomp, the ceremonies, and the hierarchy of the old law were still retained—and that the way was paving for the future ascendancy of the Pope. "To prove this to be true," adds he, "what blood haue thei shed of the belouyd seruantes of the euer-lyuing God, for preching, teaching, writing, and walking in the truth: as Tewkysbery, Baynam, Fryth, Blynney, Barnys, Garet, Jerom, with diuerse other in Kent, Salysbery, and dyuerse other placys. And Wyllm Tyndal the apostle of Ingland, (although he were burnt in Brabance) yet he felt the bisshops blessing of Ingland, which procured him that death, which he looked for at their hands.—But now to the tyranny of the byshops onys agayne: which besydes the murderying of these sayntes, how haue thei bewitched the parliament howse in making such vyperos actys as the beast of Rome neuer made himselfe? for the pope neuer made the mariage of prystes, to be death.—Wherfore to open the conclusyon of this lytle lamentacyon, if ye wil banyssh for euer the anty-christ the pope of this reame, ye must fell down to the ground those rotten postys the bisshops, which be cloudys wit[h]out moyster:—for thei wayte but for a tyme, to robbe some noble man of of his witt, as thei wold haue done with the Marques of Exeter.\* This is as sure as Wynchester† receyued a letter from the pope at his being at Regenspurg."

\* We have no recollection of this story, which is probably very curious, if in existence.

† Bishop Gardiner.

Chap. XXIV. *A comparyson betwene the doctryne of the scripture and of the bysshops of England.*" After reprobating the adoration paid to images. and the impiety of addressing our prayers to the saints as mediators, instead of to the Almighty himself, he assures us that "it is euident that thei teach men to worship imagys, for euery church is ful, and specyally S. Mary Ouerys in Sothwarke, for gylded imagys. And although by the vertu of the kyngs iniunccyons, dyuerse Idollys be taken away, yet Bonar bisshop of London, by the cowncel of Cole, his trayteros popyssh chanceler, one of Pooley's ryght scholars, although he came to him vnder a pretence, to be his depute as his frutys declare. I say, hys master shamed not, contrary to the same iniunccyons, to set up ather in their placys: as in the body of Powlys church, where as stode an Idol of the Virgin Mary: he set up in the same place another Idol of S. Iohan baptyst. And Wynchester at his beyng a[t] Ratyspone, caused an Image to be gyldyd, and payd for the gylding of an Idol, named the schone Mary." Whatever the advocates for the superior morality of our ancestors may say, it is certain that our conduct on the Sabbath is much improved, for it appears to have been general in those days for persons to go for a short time to church, to listen to prayers addressed in a language which they did not understand, and to spend the remainder of the Sunday "in all wanton and vnlawful gamys, as dyse, cards, dalyeing with wemen, dansing, and such lyke." After reprobating the statute against the marriage of the clergy, he relates an anecdote of Dr. Gardiner, not to the credit of that noted prelate. "Steuyne Gardner, which was the chefe causer of that wicked act, is it not manifest and openly known, that he kepyth other mennys wyues? which I could name, and wil doo here after, if he leave not his shameles

whordom." He then inveighs against confession, absolution, and other practises and ceremonies of the Romish Church: and concludes with many invectives against the hierarchy. He seems to have witnessed the following procession. "What a cockatryse syght was it, to se such an abhormynable sort of pompos bisshops in lordly parlament robys, as went before the king at Westmynster the xvi. day of Ianuary in the yere 1541, euyn to the number of xvij. where as iij were inowe to poison an whole world." He adds, that "the grettest number of the bisshops do leane to Wynchester."

The last Chapter is "*A brefe rehersal, conteynyng the somme of all that is hetherto spoken,*" which, as it is what we ourselves have, although perhaps ineffectually, been endeavouring to convey to our readers, needs no further notice.

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THE MYSTERIES OF LOVE AND ELOQUENCE; or the Arts of Wooing and Complementing, as they are managed in the Spring Garden, Hide Park, the New Exchange, and other Eminent places. [containing] Addresses, and set Forms of Expressions for Imitation, Poems, Pleasant Songs, Letters, Proverbs, Riddles, Jests, Poesies, Devices, A-la-Mode Pastimes, a Dictionary of the making of Rimes, four hundred and fifty Delightful Questions, with their several Answers, &c. *London*, 1658.—sm. 8vo. *London*, 1685, 8vo. &c.

This work was published by Edward Philips, one of Milton's Nephews, it is put together with conspicuous ingenuity and profligacy, and it is entitled to no insignificant rank among the multifarious productions, which were at that time issued from the press, to de-

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bauch the manners of the nation and bring back the King. It consist of imaginary conversations and froms of address for conversations,—poems,—models of letters,—questions and answers,—an art of logic, with examples from the poets,—and various instructions and helps to the lover for the composition of his verses; and if we could overlook the gross provocations to libertinism and vice which every where occur in the book, it might be mentioned as no unentertaining illustration of the manners of the men of Wit and Gallantry in the time when it was published.”—*See Godwin's Lives of E. and J. Philips*, 4to. 1815, p. 51, &c.

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AVIS CHRESTIEN touchant une matiere de grande importance, *Paris*, 1643, 8vo.

Cardinal Robert de Corceone, commanded the regular clergy not to lie two together. He gave the same command to nuns, in order to prevent, said he, the danger of incontineny. Here follows a passage from Peter de St. Romuald's Abridgement of the Chronological Treasure, (Tom. iii. p. m. 127, 128.) “In the year 1212, there was a Council held at Paris, by Cardinal de Corceone, of which Spondanus has related the decrees; among which is the following: *Interdicimus regularibus et monialibus ne bini vel binæ in lecto jaceant, propter metum, incontinentiæ*: That is, we forbid the monks and nuns to lie two together in a bed, for fear of incontineny. In 1643, there was published a little book, written by a devout priest, and approved by four doctors, which was entitled “*Avis Chrestien*,” &c. In which the author earnestly wishes that this decree were exactly observed, because of the inconveniences, which he describes as modestly as he

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can." Let it be done as modestly as you please; yet this book is proper only to raise our indignation against the law of celibacy, since it is liable to such dreadful consequences.—*See Recreat. Rev.*

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THE PUBLIC SPIRIT of the Whigs set forth in their generous encouragement of the Author of the Crisis, 1713-14, 8vo. Written by Dean Swift

On the first publication of this pamphlet all the Scotch Lords then in London, went in a body and complained to Queen Anne of the affront put on them and their nation, by the Author of this Treatise; whereupon proclamation was published by her Majesty offering a reward of three hundred pounds for discovering him.

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LA POLITIQUE du Clergé de France. *A la Haye*, 1682, 12mo.

In this tract, there is a circumstantial narrative of a negotiation with the Pope for the purpose of taking off King Charles, as the readiest means of re-establishing Popery in England.

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ARRAINGMENT and acquittal of Sir Edward Mosely, Baronet, cited at the King's Bench Bar for a Rape; upon the body of Mrs. Anne Swinnerton, 1647, 4to. (12pp.)

"This *lady* and her husband expected to receive a composition of two thousands; it was attested, she confessed, to have received three hundred pounds before from the Rev. Dr. Belcanquell, for the like composition.



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She seems to have been learned in the doctrine of rapes, for James Winstanly deposed, that wondering how Sir Edward, so little a man, should ravish so lusty a woman, she shewed him, saying now in this posture, as you see me, I myself could ravish any woman whatsoever."—*Oldys*.

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## BISHOP NICHOLSON'S HISTORICAL LIBRARY.

(Continued from p. 70.)

BISHOP NICOLSON, after speaking of the labours of Coke upon Littleton, says, "there have several mistakes (especially in proper names) escaped the Commentator himself." Let us hear Mr. Davies,—“To talk of mistakes in proper names in Littleton's Tenures, is a great mistake and a meer jest, since there's scarce one in the whole treatise, which is taken (though never seen, or at least not read to any great purpose) in that Historical Library, for a Book of Reports, where only proper names are properly to be found.”—*Crit. Hist. of Pamph.* p. 310.

*Gregory's Decretals*; According to Bishop Nicholson, were compiled “by Gratian, near twenty years after the death of Henry the 1st.”—*Eng. Hist. Lib.* p. 152.

“Here the same learned Prelate is as much out in his rehearsal of the Canon Law,” says Davis, “for Gratian died about twenty years before Gregory's Decretal was composed.”—*Crit. Hist. of Pamph.* p. 311.

“Then as to *Coke's Compleat Copyholder of the Antiquity and Nature of Mannors and Copyholds, with the Supplement*, being a Second Comment on Littleton's Tenures; he might as well say, that all the Law Books and other Treatises of Sir Edward Coke were the third or fourth Commentaries upon the same fundamental subject of Tenures.”—*Ibid.* p. 315.

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AELFREDI REGIS RES GESTAE. [ab ASSER.]  
 HISTORIA BREVIS THOMÆ WALSINGHAM.  
 YPODIGMA NEVSTRIÆ PER THOMAM DE WAL-  
 SINGHAM. Foljo.

This volume is entitled to particular notice, since it is the *earliest collection* of our national history, printed in England; its contents, moreover are intrinsically valuable and important to the antiquary. We shall, therefore, in the first instance, minutely describe the work from a copy before us;\* and then, proceed to give the opinion of Bp. Nicolson, and refer to other writers, respecting a volume, which, if every other claim were waived, must be regarded as an object of peculiar interest, if only on the ground of that precedence to which it is entitled before every other collection of British historians.

In the centre of a rich and elaborate wood-cut title, we read,

AELFREDI RE-GIS RES GESTAE.

These words surmount a portrait, intended, we presume, to represent King ALFRED: the following lines are in a compartment beneath:

*Nobilitas innata tibi probitatis honorem,  
 Armipotens Aelfrede dedit, probitaq' laborem,  
 Perpetuumq' labor nomen: cui mixta dolori  
 Guadia semper erant; spes semper mixta timori.*

The volume begins with *four* leaves; ¶ 'Praefatio ad Lectorem,' then *one* blank. The work, which is in

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\* In the library of Trin. Hall, Cambridge; and formerly the Archbishop's own copy:—the three treatises are found, variously arranged.

he Saxon character,\* consisting of *forty* pages, immediately follows, after which are *four* other leaves,

‘*This is the Preface how S. Gregory this booke made,*’ in Saxon with an interlineary English translation, and afterwards the same preface in Latin; it must be recollected, that the body of the work *alone* is pagged, the other leaves, both at the commencement and the termination, are *not* numbered.

The HISTORIA BREVIS comes next, within a deep wood-cut border of a very rich and beautiful design, it is thus arranged :

¶ HISTORIA BREVIS Thomae Walsingham,  
*ab Edwardo primo, ad Henricum quintum.*

LONDINI Excusum apud Henricum Binneman Typographum. sub insigno Syrenis. ANNO DOMINI 1574.

On the reverse of the title-page are the effigies of six of our kings, EDWARDUS. I. II. III. RICHARDUS. II. and HENRICUS IV.—V., *three* leaves ‘*Praefatio ad Lectorem,*’ follow, then a blank leaf and *one* other, ‘*Tabula historiae.*’ The work immediately succeeds, and occupies *four hundred and fifty-eight* pages. It is terminated by an index of *four* leaves. As in AELFREDI RES GESTAE, so in this, the pagination run through the work only, the other leaves, as just specified, are not numbered.

The last treatise is by the same author, Thomas of Walsingham, and like the preceding, a wood-cut border,

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\* Strype informs us that it was printed from an original MS. “to a word,” and that the Archbishop delayed the publication, “of which there had been great expectation among the learned,” owing to his care in correcting, printing, and having a few presentation copies bound, “wherein he was very curious.” [Life of Parker, p. 471. 529.]

not entirely destitute of taste and spirit, encloses this title;

YPODIGMA NEUSTRIAE VEL NORMANNIAE: PER THOMAM DE WALSINGHAM: Ab irruptione Normanorum vsq; ad annum. 6. regni HENRICI quinti.

LONDINI in aedibus Iohannis Day. 1574.

¶ *Cum gratia Ex Privilegio Regiae Maiestatis.*

On the reverse of the title-page are wood-cut effigies of + ‘Duces Normannorum,’—commencing with Rollo and ending with Gulielmus Conquestor,—*one* leaf, not paged, follows, and the work begins with a dedication on *A j.* occupying the *first* leaf, which is also not paged, the reverse is blank. On page 3, we read ‘Ypodigma Neustriae,’ and the pagination thence continues regularly to page 199, on the reverse of which an Index commences and occupies that page and the *two* next leaves, none of which are numbered.

‘The earliest account,’ writes Bp. Nicolson, ‘we have of the reign of this excellent Prince, [ALFRED,] is owing to Asserius Menevensis, who lived in his court, and is said to have been promoted by him to the bishoprick of Sherborn. This treatise was first published by Archbishop Parker, in the old Saxon character, at the end of his edition of Thomas Walsingham’s History, Lond. 1574. fol. This he did to invite his English readers, and to draw them in unawares to an acquaintance with the hand-writing of their ancestors, in hopes to beget in them, by degrees, a love for the antiquities of their own country. Asserius wrote his sovereign’s life no further than the forty-fifth year of his age, which, according to his computation, fell in the year of our Lord 893, so that, though the book, as it is published, continues his story to his death, yet that part is borrowed from authors of a later time; particularly the

copy of verses, by way of epitaph, is Henry of Huntingdon's. He shews, through the whole, a great deal of modesty, especially in the account he gives of his own being called to court, and his reception there. He mentions nothing of the visionary dialogue betwixt K. ALFRED and St. Cuthbert; which all the rest of our historians largely insist on, together with the good effects it had upon the diocese of Lindisfern. He is exactly copied by Florence of Worcester, and others, when they come to treat of the great things of the reign.'—*Eng. Hist. Lib.* p. 39.

Dr. Dibdin observes, ' This is one of the rarest and most important volumes which ever issued from the press of Day, and exhibits another splendid monument of the noble spirit of patronage of Archbishop Parker ;\* for there is every reason to think that he sustained the costs of the publication.'—*Typ. Antiq.* v. iv. p. 136.

See further concerning Asser: Leland. *Comment. De Script. Brit.* p. 155—7, but the most satisfactory account will be found in S. Turner's *Anglo-Saxon Hist.* v. i. p. 292. 4to. edit. 1807.

This volume is rare and seldom occurs for sale; a

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\* We cannot forbear inserting the following gratifying tribute to the memory of this virtuous and learned character; it is the production of one whose splendid talents were never subservient to episcopal flattery, nor can his enemies accuse him of affectionate attachment towards our prelacy. We allude to the sceptical GIBSON, who writes thus, " Far different from such reformers was the learned and pious Matthew Parker, the first Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. His apostolical virtues were not incompatible with the love of learning, and while he exercised the arduous office, not of governing, but of founding the Church of England, he strenuously applied himself to the study of the Saxon tongue, and of English Antiquities." (*Post. Works*, Vol. ii. p. 710.)

copy apparently wanting 'Ypodigma Neustriae,' produced in *Bibl. Mead.* No. 1025, 2s. 6d.; an inadequate and trifling price for the book in any condition. In *Bibl. Harl.* v. i. No. 7458. The 'Historia Breuis,' alone was marked at 12s. In *Bibl. Heath*, a copy complete was purchased by Messrs. Arch. No. 4496, for 4l. 4s. which is about the present value.

RERUM BRITANNICARVM, Id Est Angliae, Scotiae, Vicinarvmqve Insularvm Ac Regionvm. SCRIPTORES Vetusiores, Ac Praecipvi.

GALFREDI MONVMETENSIS, cognomento Arturi de origine et gestis Regum Britannicae historiae libri xii.—PONTICI VIRVNII Britannicae historiae Libri vi. quibus G. Monumetensis libros sex priores in Epitomen redegit.—GILDAE SAPIENTIS de excidio et conquestu Britanniae Epistola.—BEDAE ANGLO-SAXONIS Historiae Ecclesiasticae gentis Anglorum libri v.—CONTINVATIO eiusdem Historiae, incerto autore libri iii. comprehensa ac iam primum publicata.—GVLIELMVS NEVBRICENCIS de rebus Anglicis libri v.—IOANNIS FROSARDI Historiarum Epitome, in qua de Bellis inter Anglos et Gallos gestis, praecipue agitur.—*Quid a nobis in hac editione praestitum sit, ad Lectorem Epistola docebit.* HEIDELBERGAE, CLO. IO. LXXXVII. Folio.

This volume commences with *two* leaves of prefatory matter, containing dedication, 'Typographus Lectori,' extracts from Bale, relative to the authors in this volume, and a Catalogue of British Kings from BRUTE to CADVALACH son of CADVALLON; and *one* blank, not

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always found in the book ; then comes the work, occupying *five hundred and eighty* pages, including *Symma Omnium Capitum Historiae Galfredi Monymetensis* from p. 569 to p. 580. ; the Index of *five* leaves at the end is not numbered.

The historical pieces contained in this volume, all of which had been previously printed,\* are fully set forth on the title-page, which we have transcribed exactly as it appears. Du Fresnoy, *Méthode pour étudier l'Histoire*, t. xiii. p. 436.) accords peculiar commendation to this collection edited and published by Hieronymus Commelin,† from MSS., as he asserts, of the separate works preserved in the Palatinate library at Heidelberg when it was in a flourishing condition.‡ Some copies have 'Lugduni,' instead of 'Heidelbergae' on the title, and the same date ; in fact the work is identically, word for word, the same, excepting this reprinted leaf than which nothing was more common in those days, in order to accommodate one impression to several booksellers, or perhaps, more frequently to facilitate the sale of the work by thus creating a fictitious demand.

The printer, as he promises on the title, has appended a short letter or address to the reader, in Latin,

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\* On the authority of Dr. Dibdin.

† This is discovered from the dedication, to which his name is affixed.

‡ Dr. Dibdin has quoted this passage (*Specimen of an English De Bure*, p. 7. *Lib. Comp.* p. 145.) in his account of this volume, but he has added to the French bibliographer's words respecting the Heidelberg library, 'and before its transportation to the Vatican at Rome.' Not one word of this appears in our copy of Du Fresnoy, but thus stands the entire sentence ; " Cette collection est bonne, parce qu'on y trouve les auteurs les plus anciens, tirés de la bibliothèque Palatine d'Heidelberg, dans le tems qu'elle étoit encore florissante."

wherein he states the plan adopted, and the emendations he has introduced in the text of the historians forming his work : he observes, first, that he has taken the series of history, rather than the era in which an author lived, as a canon of precedence; or in other words, that the date of events described in an historian's writings, rather than the period in which that historian lived, have determined the place which his treatise occupies in this collection, thus : Geoffrey of Monmouth and his epitomizer Ponticus Virunnius precede Gildas and Bede.

He censures the edition of Geoffrey of Monmouth, printed at Paris [A°. 1508.] by Ascensius, and avers that many passages had been capriciously changed without any cause; these he professes to have restored, having carefully collated the text with a MS. furnished by Paul Knibius, the same good office he extended to Gildas, whom he found equally and similarly corrupted by his editor, Polydore Vergil; Nicolas Pithoeus sent our editor an ancient MS. of Bede, and the beforementioned Paul Knibius procured for him a MS. of this early ecclesiastical writer's anonymous continuator. The passage, in its original dress, is too interesting to be omitted, and as the volume is uncommon, we have thrown the extract into a note.\*

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\* In his edendis id curavimus, vt historiae series, non autem temporis quo auctor quisque vixerit, servaretur. Hinc Galfredus Monumetensis, vel Monemutensis, ac Ponticus Virunnius Gildam et Bedam ordine praecedunt. Galfredum, ab Ascensio Lutetiae prius editum et multis in locis pro illius arbitrio absque causa mutatum, cum MS. clarissimi viri et de litteris optime meriti D. Paul Knibij collatum, γνήσιον reddimus. Idem in Gilda post editionem Polydori, qui hic eodem iure, quo Ascensius in Galfredo, vsus erat, praestitit Joannes Josselinus collatis duob. vetustis



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Gibbon (*Post. Works*, vol. ii. p. 712.) sarcastically, though with some truth, observes of this collection, "that it is selected with such critical skill that the romance of Geoffrey of Monmouth, and a Latin abridgement of Froissard are placed on the same level of historical evidence." This criticism must not, however, be adopted implicitly. The historical reader will find this volume an important acquisition to his library.

Weshall not enter into any further detail, but state that the value of this work, which is very scarce, varies from 4*l.* to 5*l.* although it has formerly sold much lower; some copies appear to be printed on fine or stout paper. *Bibl. Mead.* 1010. 14*s.* *Bibl. Harl.* v. i. No. 744. 2*l.* 2*s.* Mr. Hibbert's copy produced 4*l.* 10*s.*

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THE PETITION OF ANTHONY BABINGTON TO QUEEN ELIZABETH, IMPLORING HER PARDON AND ACKNOWLEDGING HIS TREASON.

THE original of this curious Historical Document, forwarded to the Queen a few days previously to Babington's execution, is preserved in the Upcottian Collection of MSS. to the possessor of which we beg leave to offer our best acknowledgments in having been favoured with a transcript for this work.

"Most gracious sovraigne yf aither bitter teares and a pensife contrite harte or any dutyfull sighte of the

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exemplaribus. In Beda vsus sum. v. m. s. Nicolai Pithoei Domini de Changobert. Huius historiae Continuationem Anonymi, quam ex miserrima Bibliothecarum Belgicarum vastatione forte seruaret, mihi tradidit idem Knibius, sed in primo libro, vt videtur, mutilam. In his omnibus sciens prudens nonnulla librariorum errata reliqui, quae ex coniectura facile corrigi poterant: verum illa ad calcem referre malebam, quod quum per temporis angustiam praestare non potueram, iudicio tuo vteris.

wretched synnes might worke any pittie in your royall breste, I would wringe out of my drayned eyes as much bloode as in bemoaninge my dreary tragedyes shold lamentably bewayll my faulte and somewhat (no doubt) move you to compassion, but syns there is no proportion betwixte the qualyti of my crime and any humane commiseration, shewe sweet Queene some mirakles one a wretch that lyethe prostrate in y<sup>r</sup>. prison, most gravously bewaylinge his offennes and imploringe such comforte at your anoynted hands as my poore wives misfortunes dothe begge, my childs innocence dothe crave, my gyltlesse family doth wishe, and my heynous trecherye dothe leaste deserve: so shall your divine mersy make your glorye shyne as far above all princes, as my most horrible practises are most detestable amongst your beste subjectes, whom lovinglye and happelye to governe I humbly beseche the mersye master himself to grante for his sweete sonnes sake Jesus Christe.

Yo<sup>r</sup>. ma<sup>ties</sup> most unfortunate (bicause  
most disloyall Subjecte)

ANTHONYE BABINGTON."

The document is labelled as follows:

"Anthonie Babington, prisoner in the Tower of London, to the Q. Ma<sup>tie</sup>."

As the following circumstances relating to Babington's associates and conspiracy may prove interesting, we venture to lay them before our readers.

Anthony Babington was a young gentleman of good fortune and family in Derbyshire, who, having become acquainted, when at Paris, with the Bishop of Glasgow, then Ambassador at the French Court, from Mary Queen of Scots, was, by that dignitary recommended to the Queen as a person in every respect deserving of her es-

teem and affection. The result was a correspondence between Mary and Babington, which was carried on in cyphers, when the impetuous feelings of the latter and his commiseration for the Queen's captivity, prompted him to become her principal agent in a plot for the delivery of Mary, and the assassination of Elizabeth. In this machination he was joined by the following gentlemen, as zealous Catholics as himself, namely, Edward Windsor, brother to the Lord of that name; Thomas Salisbury, a gentleman of good repute in Devonshire; Charles Tilney, one of the Queen's pensioners; Chydioch Tichburn, of Hampshire; Edward Abington, son of the Queen's cofferer; Robert Gage, of Surry; John Travers and John Charnock, of Lancashire; John Jones; Barnwell, of a noble Irish family; Henry Dunne, Clerk in the First Fruit Office; and John Savage, one of the principal instigators of the plot. Into the above association one Pollie introduced himself, a man intimately acquainted with the affairs of the Scottish Queen, who is conjectured to have revealed to Sir Francis Walsingham the result of all their consultations. To the above individuals Babington communicated his plans; the conspirators frequently assembling at taverns, where they feasted largely and drank deep, pleasing themselves with the expectation of the honours that would ultimately be heaped upon them. This extravagant conduct was carried to such a length, that those appointed to be the assassins, were portrayed with Babington in the centre, the limning bearing this inscription: *Quorum hæc alio properantibus*. It is stated that this picture was privately shewn to the Queen, who recognized no physiognomy save that of Barnwell, who had frequently presented himself at Court. It is further recorded, that Elizabeth, walking abroad, espied Barnwell, when turn-

ing to Hatton, captain of the guard, she said, "*Am not I well guarded, that have not a man in my company that wears a sword,*" which remark Barnwell repeated to his associates; adding, that it would have been easy for him to have then dispatched her, had the other conspirators been present.

Elizabeth, aware of the dreadful storm that hung over her, determined to escape; remarking to Walsingham, that, "*by not avoiding danger when she might, she should rather seem to tempt, than trust to Providence,*" when it was ordered, that Babington should be strictly watched; who, notwithstanding, found means to escape, by perusing the contents of the letter to that effect, which was received while he was seated at the table. After assuming various disguises, he was ultimately taken, with the whole of his confederates, excepting Windsor, who was never after heard of.

On the 13th of September, 1586, seven of the conspirators, among whom was Babington, were arraigned and confessed their crime; and two days after, the rest, all being condemned, with the exception of Pollie, who is said to have communicated with Walsingham, as previously stated.

The execution of Babington, who suffered in Giles's Fields, was particularly severe, nay, even barbarous, his body being cut up while he was still alive; when he was heard to exclaim, *Parce mihi Domine Jesu*; and the six who were executed at the same time, shared similar tortures. The following day, being the 21st of September, seven others concerned were also put to death on the same spot, but in a more merciful manner, as the Queen, on being given to understand how those had suffered on the preceding day, expressed her abhorrence at their having been cut up while still alive.

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**SHEBBEARE'S (DR.) Six Letters to the People of England.** *London, 1755-57. 8vo.*

Dr. John Shebbeare, author of the above Letters, was born at Biddeford, in Devonshire, A.D. 1709, and died in 1788. It is well known that he was prosecuted on account of the Sixth Letter referred to in the series above mentioned. Wilkes says that it contains scarcely one truth; it traduced the Revolution, aspersed the memory of King William, vilified Kings George the First and Second, and bastardized the whole Royal Family. Shebbeare was tried and convicted for his performance, but Mr. Beardmore, the under sheriff, being his friend, caused the upper board of the pillory to be raised to a height convenient for the prisoner, so that the Doctor stood at his ease, without even bending his neck. Lord Mansfield in consequence ordered the attorney into court, who swore that he saw Shebbeare's head through the pillory, when the Chief Justice remarked, that it was the most ingenious evasion of perjury he had ever witnessed, and the lawyer was fined in the sum of 50*l*. In the copy of this work before us, there is a note written by a gentleman at the time, who states, "I saw the author standing in the Pillory at Charing Cross, much at his ease, Dec. the 5th, 1758, a servant holding an umberella over his head to protect him from the rain, it being a very wet day; he had on a well comed tyed wig, and a drab riding coat, and looked insolent and impudent; as I passed, the mob seemed disposed rather to respect than offend *this considerable personage.*"

Of the Seventh Letter, some have doubted its being genuine; but one curious circumstance is, that there are two *Seventh Letters*; one of which is an answer generally to the Doctor's former epistles, while the

other has been discredited, as previously observed. The late Isaac Reed, in a note to his copy, states to the following effect, that " The imperfect Seventh Letter, may be considered a curiosity, as it never was completed or published, being the same copy that was seized by the Messenger Carrington. I suspect it, says one authority, to be the only copy existing, since every enquiry I have made has failed in pointing out any other." The Seventh Letter is certainly very scarce, but we have seen it; and the following are connected with the subject. *Answer to Shebbeare's Three Letters.*—*Answer to Letter Four.*—*Review of Letter Six.*—*Remarks on an Infamous Libel entitled a Seventh Letter.*—*One more Letter to the People of England,* and *A Letter of Consolation to Dr. Shebbeare.*

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#### MANUSCRIPTS IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY AT BESANCON.

IN the public Library at Besançon are preserved twenty-two volumes of Manuscripts in folio, consisting of original Letters, Reports, and Political Memoirs, formerly in the cabinet of Cardinal Granvelle, at the period of his administration in the reign of Philip the Second, King of Spain, relating in particular to the affairs of the Low Countries, England and France, as well as to the Court of Rome, all which transactions came under the special cognizance of that ecclesiastical dignitary.

In the volumes alluded to, are transcripts of the Cardinal's letters, with the original answers to the same, comprising documents under the hand of his master, King Philip, together with those of his colleagues, the Secretaries of State, namely, Idiaquez, Vasquez, Perez, and others. The correspondences of

the Ambassador Mendoza, and the Envoy John Baptiste de Taxis, who were the immediate plotters and contrivers of the multifarious intrigues that so materially agitated the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and Henry the Third of France; added to which, are numerous autograph documents of the more obscure agents employed during those transactions, who nevertheless became powerful as the indefatigable promoters of the iniquitous mysteries practised at the period in question, the major part of which plots and contrivances are either unknown, or very erroneously treated by historians. Among these relics, more peculiarly interesting and precious to England, as referring to the annals of the sixteenth century, are numerous letters addressed by Mary Queen of Scots to Cardinal Guise, and his brother the Duke, her maternal uncles; to the Court of Rome, and numerous Jesuits, some resident in England, from whom there are also a variety of manuscripts, and other documents penned by the intermediate agents of the Scottish Queen, employed near or for her, by those who were strenuous in supporting her interests. Among the latter number, whom it would be impossible to particularize, there are letters under the hands and seals of Archibald Douglas, Colonel Simpson, Allan Colman, Prince Henry, the Confessor of Philip the Second, Cardinal Beaton,\* the French Ambassador, Mauvissiere, the Envoy of France

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\* The editor is credibly informed, that there exist in private hands at Paris, two other curious collections of papers appertaining to the Scottish Queen, namely:—A correspondence between Mary and her uncles, the Duke and Cardinal Guise; and another between her and Cardinal Beaton, who officiated as her Ambassador at the Court of France until the period of her execution; among which, in particular, is preserved one letter, written very shortly prior to her decapitation.

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to Scotland, and Secretary Nau, Father Jacques, Morgan, Corcelles, &c. ; together with documents of the secret emissaries of Queen Elizabeth at the above Court, among which are many written by Killigrew, then employed by the Queen in Spain.

All these productions which are of a confidential nature, are arranged in correct order, and tend completely to develop the manœuvres which precipitated the ill-fated Mary Stuart into the dreadful abyss that terminated in her death, as well as those transactions wherein she more or less directly participated, during the nineteen years of her incarceration.

The manuscripts are, generally speaking, written in French, Spanish, Italian and Latin, but very few in English. Some are by the secretaries of the persons so corresponding, but in such cases are uniformly signed by the principals themselves. Many of the instruments are in cyphers, but rendered intelligible from clues existing in the collection ; and among those so enigmatically penned, there is not one which does not more or less refer to the affairs of England.

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THE BOOK RARITIES IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE. Illustrated by Original Letters and Notes, Biographical, Literary, and Antiquarian. By the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne, M.A. 8vo. pp. 559.

At the commencement of the present century, the study, as well as the pursuit of Bibliography was utterly disregarded, until one destined to excite the Bibliomania wrought by the unaided efforts of his own genius, that mighty revolution in the minds and feelings of men, which is doubtless without a parallel in the annals of literature ; the learned, alike with the wealthy, ac-



knowledge the magical influence of the necromancer; and like the inhabitants of the fabled Hall of Eblis, bowed submissively before the throne of their sovereign Arbiter. Now, if the prevalence of any folly were admitted as an argument in justification of its absurdities, then might Bibliomania proudly take precedence of all others, and pointing to its titled votaries, claim exemption from the reproof of stern criticism, since we have seen the sons of rank and fashion contending with tenacious rivalry for the acquisition of a choice library of rare and curious books which they were then for the first time taught to number amongst the requisite furniture of a mansion, and often did men, whose occupation forbade even the outward appearance of study, thoughtlessly expend the profits of trade in the purchase of volumes, known to them only by name, and useless except for the purpose of decoration. We must not, however, be considered enemies to that legitimate species of knowledge which is essential to complete the character both of the scholar, and of the educated gentleman. We deprecate indeed that unmeaning folly which is founded on the *helluo librorum*, but we admire those acquirements which are calculated to direct the inexperienced, and to warn the unwary, leading both to the inexhaustible stores of genuine, and unpretending learning. Such is Bibliography distinguished from Bibliomania.

From the evil we have endeavoured to describe, it naturally happened as in all other excesses, that a reaction should in progress of time ensue. The exorbitant and ridiculous prices required, and given for books during this feverish excitement, have yielded to more moderate and rational sums, apportioned to the real value of the article, and if we be not wiser, we are

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certainly less lavish, regarding the golden days of the Roxburghe sale, as an era not likely to return within a century.

That these consequences are prejudicial to the interests of a few individuals, we do not mean to deny, but this we are bold to assert—the result has greatly advanced the benefit of the community. This however, is not exactly within the scope of our present enquiry, yet may we be permitted to remark, that in all articles for which there is a general demand, monopoly in any, and every shape, will ultimately defeat its own object. Let him, who doubts the truth of this position, having been accustomed to pay large sums of money for works of rarity, or curiosity, purchase any volume of that admirable publication, Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia; for instance, that on "Maritime Discovery," which will not cost him more than a crown, and he cannot fail to discover that public attention is now directed towards intrinsic, and not extrinsic merit. These observations will, we trust, have prepared our readers for this conclusion, viz. that a great, and universal change has taken place, in the wants and feelings of the intellectual world. The bare enumeration of titles, and colophons, will no longer satisfy the craving appetite; men justly consider that the same expenditure of time, paper, and print, could have procured a work of real information, but this is laying the axe to the root with a witness; so long as men of weak taste, and perverted judgment enjoy the pecuniary means, so long must we submit to the infliction of their puerile lucubrations.

But to the work more immediately under consideration. That Mr. Hartshorne hath bestowed much labour and research on the compilation of this volume, we are

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bound to believe. That he hath generously given us all the information at his disposal, we can easily imagine, for some people have an unfortunate propensity of converting the most favourable opportunities of obtaining knowledge to the most frivolous objects; and this is precisely the case with the author of "The Book Rarities," since notwithstanding the facility of access granted to him by the curators of the different libraries of the University, and of this permission we happen to know he liberally availed himself, the result is an inaccurate catalogue of title pages, the very lowest and most servile occupation of the bibliographer, and even in this hath Mr. Hartshorne most egregiously blundered: but we are anticipating a conclusion—to return—whatever be the deficiencies and errors of this volume, and we apprehend there is no lack of either, still must we commend the author for his candour in one respect, he plainly assures us that *rarities* are the theme of his discourse, and here he redeems his pledge, for surely such a barbarous nomenclature of authors was never before dignified, by being marshalled and introduced by a graduate of either university; each and every of these worthies may have bequeathed a literary legacy to posterity distinguishable solely for its rarity or curiosity, but *cui bono* enquires common sense, wherefore all this parade of titles and colophons, which in proportion to the scanty and meagre allowance of original matter or information, forcibly reminds us of Falstaff's bread and sack; yet lest we be accused of intemperate criticism, let our readers take the following analysis of Mr. Hartshorne's book, as corroborative of the opinions we have expressed.

The volume commences with a sketch of the history of the Public Library, in which we find nothing new or

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original, the whole being "a thing of shreds and patches," taken from Dyer, Nichols's Anecdotes, and a few other books of the same class. The libraries from which Mr. H. has extracted his "Book Rarities," are the Public and Pepysian Libraries, with those of King's, Trinity, and St. John's Colleges. A catalogue of pictures, prints, and drawings in the Fitzwilliam Museum, as also of the pictures in the different colleges, terminates the volume, and this last appears to us quite out of place, certainly to the exclusion of more pertinent matter which might have been procured and inserted, especially as Mr. H. hath not condescended to notice the libraries of any other of the colleges than those specified; what connexion exists between pictures and rare books, we are at a loss to conjecture; perhaps Mr. H. will explain this difficulty in a future edition, *si diis placet*. In the mean time we would remind him of the old adage, *ne sutor, &c.*

No less than one hundred and thirty pages are occupied by Mr. H's account of the treasures preserved in the public library of the University of Cambridge, according to the following arrangement:—

Early printed classics, p. 39 to 47.—Books printed by the Alduses, p. 49 to 125.—Bibles by various printers, p. 126 to 134.—Books printed by William Caxton, p. 135 to 143.—By Lettou and Machlinia, 144.—By Wynkyn de Worde, p. 145 to 160.—By Richard Pynson, p. 161 to 164.—Early English books by various printers, p. 165 to 173.

If we find good reason to complain of the plan adopted, how much more have we of the manner in which it is executed. We will not discuss here whether the rarity or contents of a book should decide on its claim to respect: we will for once concede to Mr.

H. his bibliomaniacal fancy, and admit that the books he has noticed are rare ; this question then arises,—Has he selected the rarest in these several libraries, and if so, has he described them as they deserve ? the *first* point we dismiss as being one of opinion, the *second* we shall investigate, and show that Mr. H. hath failed in every particular, and from his own showing, is ignorant of the first principles of bibliography.

*(To be concluded in No. IV.)*

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#### HISTORY ILLUSTRATED BY BIBLIOGRAPHY.

It is not our intention to attempt any thing like a defence of that study, which some perfumed Lord has designated “ one of bindings and title-pages.” Literature is best able to vindicate itself from the aspersions of the illiterate, or the fastidious exceptions of the prejudiced ; and from the nature and tendency of its pursuits, the calm observer may deduce an unanswerable argument to every objection.

Many instances might be adduced of the value and importance of Bibliography to the historian ; the errors of Hume, Gibbon, and Robertson, are too generally known to allow repetition, yet do they prove, that no one can possibly hope to attain the accuracy required by history, unless he first courts the assistance of Bibliography—the same remark will apply with equal truth to the classical scholar, the lover of poetry, the drama, and romance, and in short to every one who hopes to acquire information at the springs of literature. Need we quote the names of men whose varied learning in these different departments of knowledge, amply verifies our observation ; if such a course be requisite, let the illustrious Fabricius, Heyne, Ernesti, Harles, De Rossi, Bishop Nicolson, Warton, Ritson, with many others

both of this and other countries, all of them men of acknowledged talent, and extraordinary erudition, but alike enthusiastic and ardent in the cause of bibliography, bear witness to the correctness of our judgment; and here we must remind our readers of the difference between Bibliography and Bibliomania\*, which is just as distinct as the north is from the south pole, light from darkness, or any other extremes imaginable; the one is a rational, intellectual, and highly useful study, the other unquestionably delights in absurdities, and esteems books solely on account of their antiquity, barbarous type, and still more barbarous contents. It is a species of madness far beyond the skill of Messrs. Warburton, Munroe, and Haslam, indeed the only physician we know, capable of relieving the unfortunate sufferer, is Doctor Dibdin, who published about twenty years ago, a learned treatise on the subject; we would therefore earnestly advise every one stricken with this malady to purchase this treatise, and if the perusal do not effect a speedy cure, a personal interview with this modern HIPPOCRATES cannot fail.

Convinced of the great importance of Bibliography to the historical reader, and conscious that many difficult and abstruse points can only be explained and illustrated by its aid, we purpose devoting a portion of every number to this interesting subject.

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\* By a singular coincidence, our correspondent has treated the same subject in nearly similar language, but more fully. See Review of *Mr. Hartshorne's Book Rarities*, p. 96.

CHRISTIANISSIMI FRANCORUM REGIS, aduersus  
Imperatorem Electum prorogati duelli autore.

In fine

Excudebat Vidouæus, Impensis,

Gallioti à Prato. sm. 4to. s. A. aut L.

This very curious tract, which consists of only *eight* leaves, and has neither pagination nor catch-words, illustrates a point in history but little known, the proposed duel between Francis I. King of France, and Charles King of Spain, Emperor elect. Mr. Bacon in his *Life of Francis I.*, lately published, has carefully collected all the testimony of former writers, and embodied the facts in his narration. Every thing, however, in the shape of satisfactory detail is omitted, nor is Mr. B. singular in this respect, he has merely followed in the steps of his predecessors; we therefore gladly avail ourselves of the permission granted by the possessor of this brochure, and hope to be enabled to supply the desideratum; but first we must gratify our readers with an account of the tract itself.

The title given above, is within a wood-cut border, exhibiting various armorial bearings; it concludes on the *verso* of the eighth leaf, with the following—

Io. Forestani a Secretis Reuerendis  
simi Domini Senonensis Cardi  
nalis Franciæ Cancellarij.

Carmen.

And the colophon, as specified at the commencement of this article.

In the same library is another edition, by the same printer, of this tract, agreeing word for word with that just described; it has not, however, the

border round the title page, and consists of *nine* leaves, the size of the page and type is totally different in this, from the other impression, which is probably the first, but as the contents of both are exactly similar, there is good reason to suppose that the one was published very shortly after the other.

We shall now proceed to extract the account of this proposed duel, as related in these tracts, without reference to any historical authority, either to verify or disparage the statement, which we are willing to allow is partial, since it proceeded from the court, and by the express license of one of the royal combatants. It commences thus—

“ANNO A CHRISTI OPTIMI MAX. natali, Millesimo quingentesimo vigesimo octauo, quarto idus Septemb. in aula Palatii regalis inclytæ Parhisorum vrbis ante mensam marmoream, exstructū fuit, in quindecim gradus tabulatum, Vbi FRANCISCVS Francorum Rex Christianissimus ad nuntium quendā (cuiusmodi ad indicenda bella mitti solent) audiendū, qui a Carolo Hispaniarum rege Imperatore designato missus ad ipsum ferebatur.”

A list is then given of the celebrated persons who were seated around the French king, and first on his right hand sat the most serene Prince Henry, King of Navarre, Duke of Alençon, &c., together with the most illustrious princes, Charles Duke of Vendôme, one of the twelve peers of France, governor of the province of Picardy, Hercules d'Este, eldest son of the most illustrious Duke of Ferrara, John Duke of Albany,\* governor of the kingdom of Scotland, &c. On the left hand, the most reverend Fathers in Christ, John Sal-

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\* “Jean de Stuart Duc d'Albanie, Comte de Boulonge, et Gouverneur d'Escosse durant la minorité de Jacques V<sup>me</sup>.”—Malingre, *Hist. Chronologique*, p. 38.



viati, Cardinal, legate from the Lateran, Louis Cardinal Bourbon, Duke and Bishop of Laudua, one of the twelve peers of France, and Anthony Cardinal Senon, Chancellor of France; after this we find the names of other noble characters specified too numerous to insert, among them we notice the ambassadors of England and Scotland, Chevaliers de Bryon,\* Admiral of France, Montmorency, Aubigny,† leader of one hundred of the king's Scotch guards, and many others, comprising the flower of French chivalry and nobility.

We are then informed that the remaining space of the hall was occupied by "a vast multitude of different nations, to whom, indeed, attentively listening, the most Christian King with fluent speech, undisguisedly explained the cause of so many men being congregated together."

As it would be little less than treason to use any other than the king's own words, we forbear translating.

"Quod imperator electus, nuntium ad se misisset, qui literas afferret, quemadmodum et ipse arbitrabatur, et ex nūti illius verbis vulgo percrebuerat, (neque enim aliam ob causam venieudi in Galliam facta fuerat illi potestas,) quibus literis, tutus sibi a designato imperatore diceretur locus in quo singulari certamine cum eo congredi liceret, alioquin non esse cōmissurum, ut nuntius ille fictam interim et simulatam orationē adhiberet ad moram duello interponēdam.

Francis then professes his anxiety that the duel should take place, and expresses a hope that it would be the means, "eos malorum turbines sedandi, quos

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\* Philip Chabot, sieur de Bryon.

† John Stuart, sieur d'Aubigny.

continuæ bellorum peperere tempestates;" and proceeds, thus,

"Accedebat etiam causa verba apud eam concionem faciendi, nimirum uti omnes intelligerent, illum non temere ad hoc certamen descendisse, cum tanta sit ipsius causæ bonitas: nee aliter facere potuisse nisi dignitatem et existimationē suam violatam vellet, id vero consanguineos principes et cæteros subditos indigne fuisse laturos."

With true and honourable pride the king continues—

"Quam insignem ignominie notam si ita sibi pateretur inuri, ut vel proprio sanguine eluendam non curaret, nimirum indignus videri posset, qui maioribus suis Gallorū regibus succederet, quorum ob eximium gloriæ studiū, propagatumq; imperium erectæ sint ea in aula statuæ."

The cause of the dispute is then related, in substance, the same as stated by the majority of historians who have noticed the event,—

"Sed quo totius rei argumentum magis intelligatur repetenda est memoria illius temporis quo Rex Christianissimus aduerso belli euentu ad Ticinum in hostium potestatem venit, quorum tamen nulli fidem suam obstruxerit, existimās præclarius actum iri secum, si cum imperatore designato semel colloqueretur. Itaq; facile passus est ut propria classe, quam ad eum vsum ornādam & instruendam curauit, in Hispaniā trajiceretur, quò ubi peruenit in oppido Madricio asseruari cœptus est. diurna nocturna; multorum militum custodia, vnde tædii tantum ac mœroris contraxit ut nihil proprius factum sit, quod ut ex morbo in quem incidit interiret."

The argument of Francis seems to turn upon the following passage:—

"Quo nuntio permotus imperator languentem inuisere in animum induxit: ubi vero Rex conualescere cœpit,

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ventum est ad pacificationem ab imperatoris electi ministris et oratoribus. quos illustrissima domina regis christianissimi mater illuc miserat, ea potestate freta, quam administrandi regni rex ipse Alpes cum exercitu transgressurus ei dederat, qua plane potestate, *non erat permissum regem obligare tali præsertim fœderi servando*, cuius quidem nemo sit qui vel legat vel audiat conditiones, quin eas cum retum verbis iniquas ac per vim extortas statim iudicet."

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

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ENGLAND'S INTERESTS; or, the Gentleman and Farmers' Friend, by Sir J. More. *Fourth Edition.* London, 1707. 12mo.

The author of this little work was Sir Jonas More (or Moore), Knight, Surveyor General of his Majesty's Ordinance, in the time of Charles II. Fellow of the Royal Society, an excellent mathematician, and author of several volumes on the latter subject. From the above work, first published in 1703, which ran through many editions between that year and 1721, we beg to introduce the following curious extract:—In the IV Chapter, under Directions for Brewing the Finest Malt Liquors, the author observes, that, "the Thames water, taken up about Greenwich at low water, where it is free from all brackishness of the sea, and has in it *all the fat and sullage* from the great City of London, makes very strong drink. It will of itself alone, being carried to sea, ferment wonderfully, and after its due purgation, and *three times stinking*, (after which it continues sweet) it will be so strong, that *several Sea Commanders have told me it would burn, and has often fuddled their mariners*. Other commanders have deny'd this, which I thought I had reason to impute to their want of observation."

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ANNALES TYPOGRAPHICI, AB ARTIS INVENTÆ  
ORIGINE AD ANNUM, M. D. *etc.* Norimbergæ, 1792-  
1803. xi. tom. 4to.

We have been favoured by a gentleman of high attainments, and well known in the literary world, with the following, analysis of the ANNALES TYPOGRAPHICI, by GEORGE W. PANZER; which, as he truly remarks, although the most extensive publication on this subject, yet is it far from complete, especially with regard to editions of the XV. century; and it is to be observed, that although the title to the first five volumes speaks only of editions up to the year 1500, yet the subsequent volumes extend to the year 1536.

As the arrangement is extremely inconvenient, the following table of reference may be found useful,—it being first premised, that the towns are taken alphabetically, and the productions of the press, in each, chronologically.

Account of Works printed in Europe, from the invention of printing to the year 1500, having the *year*, *place*, and *printer's name*, affixed. Vols. 1, 2, 3.

Three Supplements to Ditto. vol. 4, part 3, pages 217—462; 484—499; and 500.

Fourth Supplement, vol. 9, pages 199—308.

Fifth Supplement, vol. 11, pages 311—345.

Account of Books *with* dates, but *without* names of printers, or places where printed. Vol. 4, part 1.

Supplement to Ditto, vol. 4, part 3, pages 462—483.

Second Supplement, vol. 9, pages 308—314.

Third Supplement, vol. 11, pages 346—7.

Account of Books which have neither date, place, nor printer's name. Vol. 4, part 2.

Supplement to Ditto, vol. 4, 468—483.

Second Supplement, vol. 9, pages 314—340.

Third Supplement, vol. 11, pages 348—350.

A Bibliographical Index, or alphabetical list, of the names of authors of the 15th Century,—their works,—when and where printed. Vol. 5, part 1.

Supplement to Ditto, vol. 11, pages 543—604.

This names of places (alphabetically arranged) where printing was carried on during that period, and the printers employed in them. Vol. 5, part 1.

Supplement to Ditto, vol. 11, pages 605—7.

An alphabetical List of the *Christian names*; and a similar list of the *surnames* of the Printers of the 15th century. Vol. 5, part 1.

The sixth volume, entitled “*Annales Typographicæ ab anno MDI, ad annum MDXXXVI.*” commences the account of editions printed in the 16th century, and includes, in alphabetical order, the towns from Alhiburgi to Zwollis.

Works containing the *year, place, and printer's name.* Vols. 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Supplement to the above account. Vol. 9, pages 343—555; and vol. 10, pages 1—56.

Second Supplement, vol. 11, pages 353—540.

Books *with* a date, but *without* any name of printer or place where printed. Vol. 9, pages 107—160.

Account of Editions destitute of any indication of year, place, or printer. Vol. 9, pages 163—196.

Bibliographical Index, or alphabetical list, of authors, their works, and when and where printed, between 1501 and 1536. Vol. 10, page 59 to the end; and Vol. 11, pages 1—200.

Alphabetical Index of the names of places where Printing was then carried on, and the printers employed on them. Vol. 11, pages 203—234, and 607—613.

List of the Christian names of printers, Vol. 11, pages 237—276.

List of the surnames of printers. Vol. 11, pages 277—308.

An Index of the Authorities referred to, and a general Table of Errata for the first nine volumes, close this invaluable work.

Our readers cannot have omitted to notice, that in this useful analysis of Panzer's voluminous publication, which really without some such aid, is little better than a sealed book, the *lucidus ordo* of each volume is sacrificed to a specification of its contents; now having met with another systematic analysis, which appears to us admirably adapted for the purpose of immediate reference, as it is founded on a plan entirely dissimilar from that just given, we venture to insert it, observing that *brevity* seems to have been a leading point with the compiler, which renders it necessary for us to apprise the *tyro* in bibliography, that the word *places* implies that any edition of an author is to be sought for under the town where it was printed, and not under the name of the author.

Vol.	i.	}	Places.	{	A.—L. M.—R. S.—Z.	}	From the inven- tion of Printing to M.D.
	ii.						
	iii.						

iv. 1. Books *with a date, but without place or name of printer.*

2. Books *without either date, place, or name of printer.*

3. Supplement to Vol. I. II. III. and IV.

v. 1. Index of Books, A.—Z.

2. Index of Places and Printers. A.—Z.

vi.	}	Places.	{	A.—E. F.—P. P.—V. U.—Z.	}	M.D.—M.D. XXXVI.
vii.						
viii.						
ix. 1.						

2. Index of Books, *having a date only.*
3. ——— *without date, place, or printer's name.*
- Vol. ix. 4. Further Supplement to Vol. I. II. III. and IV.
5. Beginning of Supplement to Vol. V. VI. VII. VIII. and IX. A.—P.
- x. 1. Conclusion of Supplement to Vols. V.—IX. P.—Z.
2. Alphabetical Index of Books. A.—N.
- xi. 1. ———. O.—Z.
2. Alphabetical Index of Towns.
3. ——— Printers.
4. Further Supplement to Vol. I. II. III. IV.
5. ——— Vol. V. VI. VII. VIII. IX.
6. Three Alphabetical Indices to these last Supplements,—1. *Books.*—2. *Cities and Printers*, from the invention of Printing to M.D.—3. *Cities and Printers*, M.D. I.—M.D.XXXVI.
7. Index of Authorities.
8. Errata.

HISTORIA HISTRIONICA. An Historicall Account of the English Stage, shewing the ancient use, improvement, and perfection of dramattick representations in this nation, in a dialogue of plays and players. *Hæc olim meminisse juvabit.* London; Printed by G. Croom, for William Haue, at the Rose in Ludgate-street. 1699. 32 pages, containing a preface of four pages.

For the annexed account of this interesting work,

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we are principally indebted to the supplementary notes of Mr. Thomas Warton to the minor poems of Milton, which remind us of some of the gossiping but amusing, and valuable introductions and appendices of Tom Hearne, in which are introduced many topics altogether unconnected with the subject matter of his work.

James Wright was one of the earliest historians of the English stage, and perhaps one of the first collectors of old plays after Cartwright, whose collection was at Dulwich. He was the author of this very scarce and valuable little piece, of the original edition\*, of which Mr. Warton, says, he never saw but one copy. It was first brought forward by Oldys, who quoted it in his *Life of Alleyn the player* in the *Biographia Britannica*, having abstracted it in his *British Librarian*, p. 62. By the recommendation of Bishop Warburton, it was prefixed, in 1744, to Dodsley's *Old Plays*, and repeated in Mr. Reed's accurate and improved edition of that collection. But the preface should have been reprinted, of which the following is a specimen—"Old Plays will always be read by the curious, if it were only to discover the manners and behaviour of several ages, and how they altered. For plays are exactly like portraits drawn in the garb and fashion of the time when painted. You see one habit in the time of King Charles the First; another, quite different from that, both for men and women, in Queen Elizabeth's time; another under Henry the Eighth different from both; and so backward, all various. And in the several fashions of behaviour and conversation, there is as much mutabi-

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\* We do not recollect, nor can we trace, any other separate edition.—*Ed.*



lity, as in that of cloaths. Religion and religious matters were once as much the mode in publick entertainments, as the contrary has been in some times since. This appears in the different plays of several ages and to evince this, the following sheets are an essay or specimen."

There is, however, another piece in dialogue, by the same author, now totally forgotten, part of which is a species of prelude to the last, entitled,

*"Country Conversations," being an Account of some Discourses, that happened in a visit to the country last Summer, on divers subjects: chiefly of the Modern Comedies, of Drinking, of Translated Verse, of Painting, and Painters, of Poets and Poetry. London, printed for H. Bonwick, &c. 1694.*" 12mo.

In the Dialogue on Modern Comedies, he reprobates the reigning taste for tragi-comedy: in opposition to the capricious and temporary characters of the comedies then in vogue, he says, "there is no comic scene in Shakspeare, but we have it still in admiration;" and with much good criticism, he prefers the characters in the comedies, not only of Shakspeare, but of Beaumont and Fletcher, Jonson and Massinger, to any that have appeared in the comedies written since the Restoration.

This piece, as well as the former, is likewise anonymous, but that Wright was the author is ascertained from Hearne's MSS. Collections, Vol. XVII. p. 84.

To the list of his works specified in Watts' *Bibliotheca Britannica*, may be added the following, "*Three Poems of St. Paul's Cathedral*, viz.—*The Ruins, The Rebuilding, The Choir*, 1697. Folio.

The "*Ruins*" were first printed in 1668, 4to. His poem entitled, "*Burley on the Hill*," was afterwards included in the last additions to his "*History and An-*

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*tiquities of the County of Rutland."* Wright was a skilful antiquary, and possessed many rare and valuable old manuscripts, some of which he cites in his *Historia Histrionica*, and undoubtedly many old plays. But all his literary curiosities, among which was an excellent transcript of Leland's Itinerary, of the age of Queen Elizabeth, and consequently written prior to those now existing, which are replete with mutilations and corruptions, was unfortunately consumed by a fire that occurred in the Middle Temple, where he occupied chambers, in the year 1698. See the *Preface to Leland's Itinerary*, by Hearne, p. xvi. edit. 1710.

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## RENOUARD ANNALES DES ALDES.

(Continued from page 68 of our last.)

*Horatius.* Tom. I. p. 66.

Earl Spencer's copy upon vellum, a very beautiful one, originally belonged to Gonzaga Duke of Milan, and was purchased by Edwards, the bookseller, of Cardinal de Brienne, for 50*l*. The assertion that there were two copies upon vellum in the royal library at Paris, was corrected by Van Praet, and admitted by Renouard. Vol. II. p. 429.

*Martialis.* Ib. p. 71.

Two copies, upon vellum, are preserved in the Royal Library at Paris.

*Cicero. Epist. Fam.* Ib. p. 78.

The copy here referred to, upon vellum, as having sold in London in 1791, (Bibliotheca Parisina) was not the Aldine edition, but the Lyonesse counterfeit (it produced 21*l*.), and therefore the only one known in such a state is that in the library of Mons. Renouard.

*Herodotus.* Ib. p. 84.

Notwithstanding the assertion of M. Renouard that no copies exist upon large or stout paper, (an idea which he entertained in his first edition) supported by the authorities of Brunet and Dibdin, some booksellers pretend to distinguish the common from the superior copies, though they are all printed upon paper of the same quality. In Sir Mark Sykes's catalogue his copy is described as on large paper.

*Catullus, &c.* Ib. p. 91.

The copy upon vellum, in the British Museum, is the only one known. It is splendidly illuminated, and was purchased at Dr. Askew's sale by Mr. Cracherode for the sum of 17*l.* 10*s.*

*Philostratus, Lucianus, &c.* Ib. p. 93.

There are copies of this edition known, most decidedly worked off upon thick paper.

*Xenophontis Res Gestæ.* Ib. p. 96.

This volume contains the Editio Princeps of Herodian.

*Anthologia Græca.* Ib. p. 98.

The late Sir Mark Sykes possessed a copy, upon vellum, purchased by Mr. Thorpe at his sale for 52*l.* 10*s.*

*Carteromachi Oratio, 1504.* Ib. p. 108.

The account here given of this tract is very meagre. Although in the Pinelli sale it produced the small sum of 12*s.* 6*d.*, it is one of the scarcest little pieces of that date. Its literary merit has been acknowledged by Henry Stephen, who has reprinted it among the preliminary matter of his *Thesaurus Linguae Græcæ*. The appellation of Scipio Carteromachus is partly fictitious, his true name having been Forteguerra.

In the "*Memorie de Scip. Carteromaco, raccolte ed*

*illustrate dal Profess. Seb. Ciampi, Pisa, 1811,"* will be found many poetical pieces, in Greek and Latin, from the pen of that writer.

*Homeri Opera.* 1504. Ib. p. 109.

Mr. Renouard has omitted to notice that the title and prefatory Epistle of Aldus to the *Odyssey*, dated 2 Calend. Novemb. 1504, which accompany the copies upon paper, are wanting in all the impressions discovered upon vellum. For this we are indebted to that distinguished bibliographer, Mons. Van Praet, see his *Cat. des Livres imp. sur Velin*, tom. iv. p. 53. Two other copies upon vellum are also noticed, one in the library of Carpentras (which M. Van Praet mentions positively,) and the other in that of Manheim (apparently cited from the information of a correspondent,) "of the existence of both of which," says Dr. Dibdin, "I take the liberty to doubt," yet in the same page he praises this "truly interesting and accurate work!"

*Augurelli Poemata.* 1505. Ib. p. 116.

It is curious to trace the rarity of books at different periods. Of this volume, now worth from one to two guineas, according to the condition of copies, an eminent bibliographer of the middle of the last century says, "*I should have doubted the existence of this edition, if it had not been also quoted in Theophilus Georgius's Europaeisches Bucher-Lexicon.*"

*Horæ B. M. Virginis.* 1505. Ib. p. 116.

As neither Renouard nor Brunet quote the sale of a copy of this precious little volume, we may refer to that of the late Sir M. M. Sykes, which was purchased by Mr. Thorpe, for 27*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; but see an interesting notice of it in Dibdin's *Bibl. Tour*.

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*Pontani Opuscula, (ut sup.)*

In a recent and ably drawn up catalogue is the following note appended to a copy of this book—"A volume of extreme rarity, scarcely ever met with in the most complete collections." We cannot subscribe to the truth of the above assertion, having seen this odd volume of Pontanus's Poems sell for a few shillings, while our own fair copy of the work complete (the second volume of 1518 having been only once printed), was procured for less than a sovereign.

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**COLLECTION OF SPEECHES IN MATTER OF RELIGION.** By Sir Edward Deering. *London*, 1640; 1642, 4to. *with a portrait by Glover*, 1660; 4to. *with portrait by Hollar*.

"House of Commons.—Die Mercurii, 2 Feb. 1641. Resolved, that this Book of Sir Edward Deering (entitled a Collection of Speeches, &c.) is against the Honour and Privilege of this House, and Scandalous to the House; and shall be burnt by the hands of the common hangman, in Westminster, Cheapside, and Smithfield, the Author disabled from sitting as a member, and ordered to be committed to the Tower."

"Friday 4, Feb. 1641.—Ordered that the Stationer that printed Sir E. Deering's book should be sent for, and the books to be seized on, and burnt according to the order of the House, and to prohibit the sale of them."—*Diurnall of the Passages in Parliament*.

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## Book Sales.

CATALOGUE of a valuable Collection of Books of a Gentleman gone abroad. Valuable collection of Manuscripts of Craven Ord, Esq.; and a curious collection of Autographs. Sold by Mr. Evans, on Monday, January 25, and four following days. 1830.

237. GALERIE DE FLORENCE.—Tableaux, Statues, Bas-Reliefs, et Camées de la Galerie de Florence et du Palais Pitti, 4 vols. *fine impressions of the numerous plates.* Paris, 1819. Folio. 12l. 12s.

317. Lachrymæ Musarum, or Poems on the Death of Lord Hastings, *frontispiece and the folding leaf, very scarce, green morocco,* 1650. 8vo. 1l. 14s.

\*.\* This volume contains the first production of Dryden's Muse. The White Knights' copy sold for 3l. 3s., and Mr. Bindley's for 6l. 16s. 6d.

380. A moeste frutefull piththye and learned Treatise, how a Christen man ought to behave himself in the daunger of Death: and howe they are to be relieved and comforted, whose deare frendes ar departed oute of thys worlde, *moete necessarye for this our unfortunate age and sorrowfull dayes, black letter, without date, very rare, in morocco, (Sir M. Sykes's copy, at whose sale it produced* 10l. 10s.) 8vo. 5l. 12s. 6d.

\*.\* The name of the printer was no doubt concealed on account of the Exhortation at the end. "*An Exhortacion wrytten by the Lady Jane the night before she suffered, in the end of the New Testament in Greke, whych she sent to hir Sister Ladye Katherine.*" This is the first edition of Lady Jane Grey's Letter, and was not known to Lord Orford.

361. Oldes' Acquital or Purgation of the moost Catholyke Christen Prince Edward the VI. Kyng of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande, &c. and of the Church of Englande Refourmed and Gouverned vnder hym, agaynst at suche as blasphemously and traitorously Infame hym, or the sayd Church of Heresie or Sedition. *Emprynted at WATERFORD, (Waterford) the 7 Daye of Novembre, 1555.*

An Epistle written by John Scory, the late Bishope of Chichester unto all the Faythfull, that be in Pryson in Englande, or in any other trouble for the defence of Goddes Truthe. 1555. 8vo. 4l. 14s. 6d.

\*.\* The first Book printed in Ireland was the Common Prayer Book. The two Tracts contained in this volume are supposed to be the Second and Third books printed in Ireland, 2 vols. in 1. From Sir M. Sykes's Library, Part 2, No. 570, at whose sale it produced 19l. 19s.

364 Carpenter's Time complaining gineth a most godly admonition and very profitable Instruction to England in this our dangerous Tyme, a Poem, *extremely rare*. Imprinted by Orwin. (15 leaves.) 8vo. 2l.

520. Voltaire.—ŒUVRES COMPLETES DE VOLTAIRE, avec des Notes par Condorcet, 70 vols. 1785. Supplément ou Recueil des Lettres de Voltaire, 2 vols. Paris, 1808. In all 72 vols. Beaumarchais' Edition, largest and best vellum paper, proof impressions of the plates by Moreau, before the Letters, beautiful copy in red morocco, gilt leaves, with silk ends. Paris, de l'Imprimerie de la Société Littéraire Typographique, 1785. 8vo. 38l. 17s.

639. ROBILLARD-PERONVILLE ET LAURENT, LE MUSÉE FRANÇAIS, Recueil Complet des Tableaux, Statues et Bas-Reliefs qui composent la Collection, avec l'explication des Sujets et Discours Historiques sur la Peinture, la Sculpture et la Gravure, par Caze-Magnan, 4 vols. *fine old impressions of the beautiful plates, bound in russia, gilt leaves*. Paris, 1803. Folio. 84l.

\*.\* Cost the late Proprietor 170l.

698. Norton, and Sackvyle Lord Buckhurst, Tragidie of Ferrex and Porrex, *first edition, very rare*, (Mr. Bindley's copy,) in russia, 1561. 8vo. 7l. 10s.

704. Drummond's (of Hawthornden) Poems, portrait by Gaywood, bound in russia, by R. Payne, 1656. 8vo. 3l.

725. HENRY VIII. AND CATHERINE OF ARRAGON.—The Practyse of Prelates, whether the Kinges grace maye be separated from hys Quene be cause she was his brothers wyfe, *extremely rare*, Marborch, MCCCCXXX. 8vo. 4l. 6s.

\*.\* This very rare Tract was suppressed, and, when reprinted in Tyndale's works, many passages were omitted, which might prove offensive to Elizabeth. Mr. Serj. Heywood's copy sold for 9l.

741. Davis's Worldes Hydrographical Description, wherein is proved that the World in all his places is inhabited, and the Seas universally nauigable, *extremely rare, in russia*, (24 leaves,) 1595. 8vo. 7l. 10s.

\*.\* The above, says Mr. Beloe, "is to be reckoned among the rarest of our English books. It was written by Davis the celebrated Navigator, who gave his name to the straights so called."  
Only one other copy is known.

748. Grafton's Abridgment of the Chronicles of England. A Present from Thomas Duke of Norfolk to his Godson, a little before his Execution, with an Autograph Manuscript Note, addressed to the Young Man by the Duke, and signed by his Grace, *beautifully bound in velvet, by Lewis, with gilt metal clasp and corners, and a blue morocco case*. Tottyll, 1570. 8vo. 13l. 2s. 6d.

\*.\* This volume cost a former Proprietor 25 guineas.

780. Tales and Quicke Answeres, very mery and pleasant to rede, *extremely rare, in olive morocco. Imprinted by Berthelet, at the Sygne of Lucrece. 4to. 21l.*

\*.\* This is the curious volume which has been designated Shakspeare's Jest Book.

783. Webbe's Discourse of English Poetrie, together with the Author's judgment touching the Reformation of the English Verse, *excessively rare, only one other copy known, which is in Malone's Collection in the Bodleian, russia. 4to. 10l. 15s.*

\*.\* The Duke of Roxburghe's copy sold for 64l.

787. SHAKESPEARE'S SONNETS, *never before imprinted, extremely rare. From the Libraries of George Steevens and the Duke of Roxburghe, morocco. 1609. 4to. 21l. 10s. 6d.*

\*.\* It sold at the Duke of Roxburghe's sale for 21l., and a copy of the same edition sold at Mr. Sotheby's (June, 1826) for 40l. 19s.

792. Shakespeare's Much Adoe about Nothing, *first edition, very rare. 1600. 4to. 11l.*

\*.\* Mr. Bindley's copy sold for 17l. 17s., and Mr. Steevens' for 25l. 10s.

793. Shakespeare's most excellent History of the Merchant of Venice, *first edition, very rare. 4to. 1600. 10l. 5s..*

794. Shakspeare's Richard the Second, *second edition. 1598. 4to. 7l. 17s. 6d.*

795. Shakespeare's Henry IV. Part the First. *Second Edition. 1599. 4to. 8l. 18s. 6d.*

\*.\* The White Knights' copy sold for 18l. 7s. 6d.,

796. Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet, newly corrected, augmented and amended, *second edition. Steevens's copy. 1599. 4to. 6l. 16s. 6d.*

802. Norton, and Sackvyle Lord Buckhurst, Tragedie of Gorboduc, *very scarce, in russia. 1590. 4to. 3l. 12s.*

808. Yarrington's Two Lamentable Tragedies, *very scarce, morocco. 1601. 4to. 3l. 6s.*

809. DARIUS.—A Pretie New Enterlude both pithie and pleasant of the Story of King Darvus, *very rare, morocco. 1565. 4to. 8l. 8s.*

\*.\* A copy sold at Rhodes' sale for 28l.

810. Peele's Love of King David and the Fair Bethsabe, *scarce, 1599. 4to. 2l. 14s.*

811. Still's Gammer Gurton's Needle, *first edition, morocco. 1575. 4to. 6l. 10s.*

865. Shakespeare's Plays, *first edition, Title Reprint, Colonel Stanley's copy, bound in russia, by R. Payne. 1623. Folio. 38l. 6s. 6d.*



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AUTOGRAPHS, HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS, &c.

964. CHARLES L.—A LETTER ENTIRELY IN HIS OWN HAND addressed to Prince Rupert, “most earnestly to conjure you, to prosecute the deayne of releiving Yorke and beating the Scots; from which let nothing divert, or slaken you, but direct impossibilities,” dated from Burfort, 17 June 1644. 5l. 15s. 6d.

969. ROBERT BURNS, the Poet; an interesting and characteristic Note addressed to Capt. Riddel. 4l. 7s. 6d.

971. NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. A very extensive and valuable Collection of Deeds, &c. relating to the County of Northampton, from Henry II. to Charles I., several with the Royal and Great Seals attached, one with the Seal of Henry II., another with the Seal of Henry VII. Rent Rolls of Kettering, Irthlingborough, &c. in good preservation. 56l. 15s.

977. WARDROBE ACCOUNTS. HENRY VIII. in this Book is conteigned al manor of the *Kyng hys Maiesty's Guarderober stuff remaynyng and beinge within his highnes Castell at Wyndesor* in the saulff custody keping and charge of William Tildesly, *some leaves are deficient of this very curious inventory.* Folio. 6l.

978. WARDROBE ACCOUNTS, ELIZABETH. A Remayne taken *xxth* December, anno secundo Regine Elizabeth, of all such Guarderober stuff as is in the removing Guarderober of Beds, attendante upon her Majesties person. Folio. 2l. 6s.

979. WARDROBE ACCOUNTS, ELIZABETH. A volume containing the Warrants to the Keeper of the Wardrobe, and the proceedings upon them from the 10th to 30th Elizabeth, being the original, kept by the Wardrobe Master, John Fortescue, and affording most curious particulars of the Household expences and establishment of Elizabeth, in *fine preservation.* Folio. 7l. 7s.

988. NEGOTIATIONS OF SIR HENRY UNTON. A volume containing the Negotiations of Sir Henry Unton, Ambassador in France, 1591, 1592, comprising copies of all the Letters received by him, and his Answers. 14l. 3s. 6d.

\*.\* This volume, which is apparently Sir Henry Unton's own transcript, embraces a period of History, of which we have no published State Papers. It is extremely voluminous, and contains copies of Letters from Elizabeth, Burleigh, Cecil, Essex, Sackville, and other Lords of the Council. In the commencement is a key to the cypher used, and at the end are transcripts of a Letter from Elizabeth to Lady Norris on the death of her Son, Sir John Norris, 1597. The Apologie of the Earl of Essex, &c.

1002. GENEALOGIE DES ROYS D'ANGLETERRE. A long roll on VELLUM, with *very curious drawings in colours*, commences with Athelstan, and extends to Henry II. 5l. 5s.

(The remainder of this Sale, will be given in our next Number.)

RERUM ANGLICARUM SCRIPTORES Post BEDAM  
Præcipvi. Ex Vetustissimis Codicibus Manuscriptis  
Nunc Primum In Lucem Editi [ab Henrico Savile.]

Londini, Excudebant G. Bishop, R. Nybe, R. Barker,  
Typographi. Regij Deputati. Anno ab incarnatione,  
cdo 1c xcvi. Folio.

EDITIO ALTERA. FRANCOFVRTI, Typis Wecheli-  
nis apud Claudium Marnium et heredes Ioannis Aubrij.  
M.DCI. Folio.

This valuable collection contains the following histo-  
rical pieces :

I. WILLIELMI MONACHI MALMESBURIENSIS de  
gestis regum Anglorum. lib. v.—Historiae Nouellae. lib.  
ji.—De gestis Pontificum, Aug. lib. iiiii. II. HENRICI  
ARCHIDIACONI HUNTINDONIENSIS Historiarum. lib.  
viii. III. ROGERI HOVEDENI Annalium pars prior et  
posterior. IV. CHRONICORVM ETHELWERDI. lib. iiiii.  
V. INGVLPHI ABBATIS CROYLANDENSIS historiarum.  
lib. i.

One leaf of dedication to Queen ELIZABETH, not  
numbered, precedes the body of the work, which con-  
sists of *five hundred and twenty* pages, a chronology not  
paged terminates the volume. Every author has a  
separate title, within a rich wood-cut border of vine  
leaves and other ornaments.

Wharton asserts, that the last treatise of William of  
Malmesbury, *de Gestis Pontificum*. lib. iv., is printed  
from a very faulty MS. He published a *fifth* book in his  
*Anglia Sacra*. lib. ii. Gale also included the same in  
his *Scriptores Hist. Brit.* ;\* but in his *Praefatio ad*

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\* Vol. ij. p. 337. i. e. the *first* vol. by this Editor, but the  
*second* of the Series.

*Lectorem, sign. b 2*, a doubt is expressed respecting William of Malmesbury being the author of this *fifth* book, which is devoted to the life of Saint Aldelm. His remaining work *De Antiq. Abb. Glastonburiensis*, was printed very incorrectly by Gale,\* from a MS. in the library of Trin. Coll. Cambridge, but which Hearne republished accurately in his edition of Adam de Domerham.†

Dr. Henry‡ has eulogised, in a short but satisfactory manner, the writings of William of Malmesbury, 'who speaks of contemporaneous events, as having witnessed them himself, or received the account of them from very creditable witnesses.' Our author's words are, *ego enim veram legem secutus historiae, nihil unquam posui nisi quod a fidelibus relatoribus, vel scriptoribus addidici. Prolegom. ad lib. v. Ges. Reg.* See also concerning this valuable early English historian, Berkenhout,§ and Leland.|| The Editors of *Recueil des Historiens des Gauls et de la France*, tax our author with ignorance of French affairs, vide t. x. p. xxxvj. 243, and t. xiii. p. 4,; but in the latter place, as also in t. xi. præf. p. iij. they concede to him the warmest praise 'in regard to style, judgment, and veracity.'¶ Bp. Nicolson observes, that, 'William, monk and library-keeper of Malmesbury, was a person of another figure (compared with Jeffery of Monmouth); and has had the highest commendations imaginable given him by some of our best critics in English history. One\*\* calls him an elegant, learned, and faithful historian.†† Another says, he is the only man of his time

\* *Scriptores Hist. Brit.* v. ii. p. 290.

† *Antiq. Abbat. Glastonburiensis*, vide præfat. p. xv.

‡ *Hist. of Gr. Brit.* v. vi. p. 136—38.

§ *Biographia Literaria*, p. 11. || *De Script. Brit.* v. i. p. 195.

¶ *Lib. Comp.* p. 148.

\*\* Leland, *Assert. Arth.* fol. 4. b. et fol. 8. a.

†† Hen. Savile in *Epist. dedicatoria ad Rer. Ang. Script.*

that has honestly discharged the trust of such a writer. And the third\* calls him the chief of all our historians. What falls under our present consideration, is his account *De Gestis Regum Anglorum*, in *five* books, with an appendix in *two* more, which he stiles *Historiae Novellae*. In these we have a judicious collection of whatever he found on record, touching the affairs of England, from the first arrival of the Saxons, concluding his work with the reign of King Stephen; to whom he shews himself as hearty an enemy as his patron, Robert, Earl of Gloucester, could possibly be. *Eng. Hist. Lib.* p. 47.

Henry of Huntingdon asserts, that he writes only of what he actually saw, or of what he received credible testimony, yet up to the year 1127, his history is little else than an abridgment of the celebrated Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. Subsequently in his *eighth* book he is more diffuse, and appears to describe matters that actually happened within his own knowledge, his account, therefore, of the reign of Stephen is the most valuable portion of his work, and it has been frequently copied.†

The account given by Bp. Nicolson of this historian is very nearly to the same effect. 'In the preface,' writes the Bishop, 'he owns himself a follower of Bede, in the main, for the time he wrote in: he says, withal, that he added many things met with in old libraries. His first lines will easily convince the reader that he does really follow Bede, for he copies him to a word. But I am not satisfied that he has added any great matters, as far as that author goes. He has indeed

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\* Usher in Epist. dedic. ad Eccles. Hist.

† Lib. Comp. p. 148. Recueil des Hist. des Gaules, t. xiii. præf. p. vj. and vide t. xi. præf. p. lvijj.

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a great many lies out of Geoffrey of Monmouth, which Bede never heard of; and which the world might have wanted well enough. After Bede's time, he has many particulars out of the Saxon Chronicle, which had been omitted by our historians before him. He is pleased to take notice of one great truth, that he writes very confusedly, lib. ii. All the transactions of the heptarchy, he reduces to the several reigns of the West-Saxon Kings: but has not adjusted them so well as he ought to have done.' *Eng. Hist. Lib.* p. 48.

Roger Hoveden held an important situation, chaplain, according to Bishop Nicholson, under Henry II., his *Annals* have been much praised by the editors of *Recueil des Hist. des Gaules*. t. xi. *præf.* p. lxxx.; but in t. xiii. *præf.* p. xxj, is an elaborate criticism of the materials of which he composed them. It is thus translated by Dr. Dibdin, 'The first part of his work,' say the editors, 'which commences where Bede concluded, and extends to the year 1154, is, as far as the year 1122, a transcript of Simeon of Durham; who, in turn, is the mere echo of Florence of Worcester. From 1122 to 1143, he almost literally copies Henry of Huntingdon; from 1148 to 1154, his history is so confused, that scarcely any event has a proper date assigned to it. The same censure may be passed upon the *second* part of his *Annals*, up to the year 1170; from which time, however, partly by copying and abridging Benedictus Abbas, and adding to this latter authority a few important events, he becomes a valuable and important historian. Hoveden died at the commencement of the thirteenth century.\* But, perhaps, Bp. Nicholson's opinion is of greater weight and authority

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\* Lib. Comp. p. 148.

than that just cited. 'Sir Henry Spelman,' the learned bishop advances, '*Glossarium in voce Frithborga*, observes there are many errors in that foreign edition (*Francof. M.DCI.*) of this, and all our other historians; and therefore he well cautions the English reader attentively to consider the spelling of such words as are of our own growth, as very frequently mistaken by printers that are strangers to our country and our language. It is a heavy censure Leland has given of this author, *Qui scriinia Simeonis, suppresso ejus nomine, strenue compilavit, et aliena pro suis, gloriæ avidulus supposuit. Comment ad Cygn. Cant. voce Dunolm.* Mr. Selden\* justifies him against this sharp sentence, and Sir Henry Savil gives a quite different character of the man and his writings, '*Huntingdoniensis et Hovedenus*,' says he, '*authores cum primis boni et diligentes, verissimique; superiorum temporum indices.*† And, indeed, Leland himself was afterwards of the like opinion; for, in his book, *De Scriptoribus*,‡ p. 183; he says nothing of his being a plagiarist, but gives him this great character, *Mortuo Henrico [Rege sc. ejus nominis secundo] omne studium onum ad historiolum scribendam contulit; in quo negotio si diligentiam, si sanctam fidem, spectes, non modo quotquot seculis rudibus quidem præceserunt scriptores, verum etiam seipsum superavit.* He may possibly have borrowed something from Simeon of Durham. But, if he did, he has improved his story, adding the years to many things confusedly related in that writer. After the year 802, he falls indeed a little into confusion himself; jumbling a great many things touched on before, without any manner of form or order. But, after three or four pages, he comes to himself

\* Praef. ad X. Script. p. 2. † Epist. Ded. ad. V. Script.

‡ MS. in Bibl. Bodl.

again, and goes on regularly enough. There are in his book many letters, speeches, *etc.* relating to ecclesiastical affairs; which are good materials towards a general church history of this kingdom. In the year 1291, King Edward the First is said to have caused diligent search to be made in all the libraries in England for Hoveden's history, to adjust the dispute about the homage due from the crown of Scotland; which, says my author, J. Pitts, p. 272, it clears effectually.—*Eng. Hist. Lib.* p. 49.

Of the Chronicle of Ethelwerd, Bp. Nicolson observes that the author, 'Ethelwerd, or Edward Patricius, descended, as himself attests, (lib. iv. c. ii.) of the blood royal; who lived till the year 1090, but did not continue his Chronicle so far. His work consists of four books. The whole is a translation of a very false and imperfect copy of the Saxon Chronicle, and therefore William of Malmesbury\* has, modestly, out of deference to his family, declined giving a character of this writer's performance. If he had done it truly, he ought to have told us that his style is boisterous, and that several parts of his history, are not so much as hardly sense. It appears from what we have noted above, that both Malmesbury,† and Camden,‡ are mistaken when they affirm him to be our most ancient historian after Bede. J. Pitt's, p. 173, will tell you, that we had two other Ethelwerds of the same royal extraction; who, long before this man's time, wrote each of them a Chronicle or History of our English Affairs. The elder of these he makes son to King Alfred, and the other his grandson. Nay, and St. Ethelwold, Bi-

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\* Prolog. ad Lib. i. de Gest. Reg.

† Prolog. ad Lib. 1, ut supra.

‡ Britan. in val. Pict.

shop of Winchester, was likewise most certainly senior to this Ethelwold Patricius, dying in the year 984. Now, he, says the same author, Pitts, p. 178, wrote two books, *De Regibus, etc. totius Angliæ*, and *De Tempore Regum Britannorum*: for copies of both which he sends us to the public library at Cambridge.—*Eng. Hist. Lib.* p. 40.

Ingulph, who flourished in the eleventh century, Bp. Nicolson calls 'the first of our English Historians, after the conqueror's arrival. The relation he bore to King William, does manifestly bias him in the ill account he gives of Harold; pelting that prince with a volley of hard names, all in a breath, *Contemptor prae-stitae fidei, ac nequiter oblitus sui sacramenti, throno regio se intrusit, etc.*\* The editors of *Recueil des Historiens des Gaules*, as might be expected, are loud in their commendation of this historian, who, say they, 'avoit tout vu en bon connoisseur et ce qu'il rapporte, il l'écrit en bonne lettre judicieux et vrai,'† but see, for a still more 'animated eulogium upon him,' as it is called in *Lib. Comp.* p. 148, t. xi. p. 153, note *a*, of the same *Recueil*. It should seem on the authority of Dr. Dibdin,‡ that Ingulph was Secretary to William the first. Dr. Henry§ tells us that in this account of Croyland Abbey, which is from its foundation, A.D. 664., to A.D. 1901, much of the general history of the kingdom, is introduced, and a variety of curious anecdotes, that are no where else to be found, and from its minute descriptions, many facts relating to ancient chivalry may be gleaned. It must be recollected that

\* *Eng. Hist. Lib.* p. 46.

† t. xi. p. xlij.

‡ *Lib. Comp.* p. 149.

§ *Hist. of Gr. Brit.* v. vi. p. 123.



the history of Croyland Abbey will be found in Gale's *Scriptores*, v. 1.

Gibbon\* wrote in terms of commendation of our editor, Saville. But see Berkenhout,† and Wood.‡ It is said that this edition of the *Scriptores post Bedam* cost Sir Henry 8,000*l.* of which 2,000*l.* were devoted to the paper, and that not less than *two thousand* copies were printed.

Dr. Dibdin, considers the *second* edition to be the better: it is true that it has the advantage of a copious index, which the London edition has not, but if any reliance is to be placed upon Bp. Nicolson and Sir H. Spelman, *ut supra*, it is disfigured by typographical errors. Of both editions there are copies on large paper, although Dr. Dibdin observes that the only copies he can refer to, are, of the *first*, in the library of Mr. Grenville, and of the *second*, in that of Mr. Amyot, a copy on common paper of the one edition is worth from 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 3*l.* 3*s.* and of the other, from 3*l.* 3*s.* to 4*l.* 4*s.*

Ed. pr. Mead. No. 1015, 13*s.* Bibl. Harl. v. i. No. 7455, 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Bibl. Beauclerk. No. 2216, 3*s.* 6*d.*—Ed. sec. Bibl. Harl. v. i. No. 7746, 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* Ritson's sale, No. 485, with MS. notes on separate papers, by Ritson, bought by Mr. Isted, 1*l.* 4*s.* Bibl. Heath. No. 4500, 3*l.* 9*s.*

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ANGLICA, NORMANNICA, HIBERNICA, CAMBRICA,  
A Veteribus Scripta : Plerique nunc primum in lucem  
editi, ex Bibliotheca GVLIELMI CAMDENI. FRANCO-  
FVRTI; Impensis CLAVDII MARNIJ, et haeredum  
IOANNIS AVBRIJ, ANNO MDCIJJ. Folio.

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\* Post. Works, v. iii. p. 556, 8vo. edit.

† Biograph. Literaria, p. 435.

‡ Athenae Oxonienses by Bliss, v. ii. col. 310-17.

The historical treatises included in this rare and valuable volume, are :

I. ASSER MENEUVENSIS. II. ANONYMUS DE VITA GULIELMI CONQUESTORIS. III. THOMAS VVALSINGHAM. IV. THOMAS DE LA MORE. V. GULIELMUS GEMITICENSIS. VI. GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS.

This volume commences with *five* leaves of prefatory matter,\* not paged, then follow *eight hundred and ninety-eight* pages ; an index of *sixteen* leaves, not paged, terminates the work. As the historical writers comprised in this collection, either have been, or will be, fully noticed in another place, it becomes unnecessary to enter into detail in the present instance. It may however be remarked, that this is the first edition of (v.) William of Jumieges, an author scarcely mentioned by Bp. Nicolson, in fact, there is but one other impression, 1619, excepting a short extract from a curious MS. Saec. XII. of his works, which the Editors of *Recuell des Hist. des Gaules*, inserted in tom. XI. Vide *Eng. Hist. Lib.* p. 63. *Lib. Comp.* p. 150.

Of Thomas of Walsingham every fact we have been able to collect will be found elsewhere.†

It must be recollected that neither in this, the *second*, nor in the *first* impression of Giraldus Cambrensis, printed by Bolifant in 1584, is included the second book, entitled *De illaudabilibus Walliae*. This volume is of rare occurrence ; its value, beyond a certain price, depends chiefly upon its condition ; 5*l.* 5*s.* will generally secure a copy in fine condition. We have never seen

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\* Containing Epistola dedicatoria, Authorum vita, R. P. Matthæi Parkeri Archiep. Cantuar. In Asserii Meneven. Ælfrédum Præfatio, Typographus B. Lectori, Saxon and Rom. Alphabets.

† Anta, p. 81. et seq. [No. 3.]

a copy on large paper, neither do we think there were any so printed, and in this opinion we find Dr. Dibdin coincides.

Bibl. Harl. v. i. No. 7459, 1l. 11s. 6d.; Bibl. West. No. 4107, 18s. 6d. Ritson's sale, No. 476, 11s. bought by Mr. Heber; Bibl. Heath, No. 4494, bound by Walther, 3l. 6s. bought by Priestley.

### DUEL BETWEEN FRANCIS I. AND CHARLES V.

*(Concluded from page 106.)*

“ Quippe quales nemo vnquam liber pacisceretur nec princeps vllus pro libertate redimenda facile promitteret: huiusmodi tamen promissis in oppido Madricio conscriptis imperatori designato præstandis iureiurando captiuus adactus est Rex Christianissimus, quamuis in ipso vitæ discrimine ægrotus semel atque iterum publice testatum reliquisset, fore, vt postea minus obseruaretur, quas captiuo nimium duras imponent leges.”

Yet, continues Francis, they would not allow me to return to my kingdom, notwithstanding this enforced treaty,

“ Quā geminos ipsius liberos obsides accēpissent, efflagitantes interea, ab eodem rege christianissimo vt cum primum foret libertatis compos iureiurando fidem iterum daret;”

Shrewdly adding.

“ Nimirum intelligentes fassique nullam inesse religionem nec pondus sacramēto illi quod in Hispania a captiuo efficuissent.”

Francis then declares that such was the situation of his affairs, whilst in captivity at Madrid, that he dared neither to speak, nor act, as he wished or desired.

“ Quapropter duo in primis diligenter animaduertēda, primo loco fœdus cum vi extortum, tum ab ijs

cōfectū qui regis ipsius obligandi potestate carerent, cui tamē foederi traditis obsidibus satis factū videri debet ab illustrissima domina eius matre. Deinde fidem quā sibi datam cōtendit imperator designatus : hanc sanē ideo nimis suspectam esse debere, aut accusari posse, quo non fuerit ipsius fidei beneficio in libertatem assertus.

“ His demum causis satis liquido comprobari nulla illum violatæ fidei labe contaminatum esse, cum nec ejus fidei quicquam crediderit imperator electus, nec à custodia liberum dimiserit.”

We now approach nearer to the point at issue :

“ Est vero militaribus institutis præscriptū, quando inter duos contentio existimationis armis tuendæ exoritur, vti alter is videlicet qui prouocat locum ad duellum tutum, alter vero lacessitus arma præscribat et paret quibus vtantur, has leges sibi seruandas vidit Rex Christianissimus, cum ad duellum animum adiecisset, adiecit autem ob eam causam, quod cū per suos oratores tum aliunde certior factus fuerat famam suam probis appeti, seque ab imperatore fractæ fidei insimulari, quod quidem satis confirmabatur literis illis ad Burdegalensem præsidem regis ipsius in Hispania Oratorem scriptis, quas rex et publicæ perlegi et totidē verbis hic inseri iussit.”

The letter of Charles, King of Spain, then follows, the gist of which we have compressed into a few lines ; observing that the more important passages are printed in *italic*.

“ Vt igitur tuo obsequar desiderio, &c. affirmo tum (cū essem in Betica,) me tibi dixisse *regem dominum tuum improbe et flagitiose mecum egisse, qui fidem suam non seruauerit mihi in conuentis Madricijs obstrictam. Quam rem si forte negaret, id me illi singulari aduersus*

*eum certamine esse probaturum*, Hæc sunt verba quibus de rege domino tuo vsus sum. quæque tu tantopere scire cupiebas ;”

And, continues the crafty Charles, I will now repeat the opinion I have expressed concerning your King in Madrid.

“Cum dicerem *vani illum et perfidi hominis loco apud me futurum, si fidem mihi datam falleret.*”

The date of this curious specimen of regal ire, is from Madrid, March 28th, 1528, it is thus addressed :

“Magnifico gallorum regis Oratori domino Ioanni de caluomonte, Burdigaleusis senatus secundo præsidi, in Castella prouincia nunc agenti.”

To the serious accusation repeated in this royal epistle, it appears as well from the date as the contents, that a previous letter had been sent to Charles on the part of the French King, the major part of which we shall extract, reminding our readers that the more important passages are in *italic*, it commences thus,

“FRANCISCUS, dei gratia francorū rex et genuæ dñs, tibi Carolo eadē grā in Romanorum imperatorē electo et Hispanorum regi significo,—dū à culpa procul abesse nimirum videri studes, me abs te accusari, ac frequenter illud repeti, me fide quam tibi obstriuxeram violata, abs te et ditione tua discessisse. Eam ob rem factum est, vt existimationis meæ tuendæ causa, quæ abs te in crimen vocatur, has ad te literas dederim, vt *quanquam datæ fidei seruandæ nemo, quandiu sit in custodia, obnoxius habeatur, qua ratione satis excusatus videri possim*, tamē reliquis omnibus, et præsertim dignitati meæ cumulate satisfaciam. Quam quidem integram adhuc ab omni probro tutatus sum, Deoque optimo maximo fauente ad extremum vsque spiritum sum tutaturus. *Quod si me voluisti aut nunc*

*etiam vis accusare nomine non modo violatæ fidei aut mei ex Hispania reditus, sed facti cuiuspiam viro honesto et nobile indigni, aio te mentitum, et quoties idem dixeris toties mentiturum.* Certum est enim pro fama defendenda, vel vitam ipsam profundere. Quamobrem quando nomini meo falso detrahere cœpisti, monitum te volo : ne quicquā amplius ad me rescribas, sed ad certamen locum tutū assignes, ad quem arma ipse afferam : id autem testatū apud te relinquo, *si literis aut sermone vspiam calumniatus me fueris, certaminis pro- rogati dedecus in te omne translatum iri* ; quando nullus scribendis literis locus superest, vbi ad certamen descenditur.”

Dated from Paris, 28th of March, 1527.

“ Hæ postea literæ traditæ stati sunt certo nuntio, qui in Hispaniam profectus in frequentissimo hominum cœtu nihil prorsus præfatus, imperatori reddidit. Qui quidē haud multo post à rege christianissimo petijt, ius sibi vicissim esse nūtiū in galliam tuto mittendi. Id vero facile impetratum est misso diplomate, sed hac conditione ; vt quicumque mitteretur internuntius literas tantum afferet de loco certamini futuro præscripto.”

Because, we are told, the most christian King chiefly hoped that this duel would put an end to the calamities of war, and he was, therefore, cautious to avoid any opportunity either for tergivisation or words, by which it might be postponed. Since, as the Emperor had first accused him ;

“ Se deinde causam suam per literas tutatum esse, nihil amplius superesse, præter campum ad congressum et arma. Quorum quidem alterum ab imperatore designato, alterum vero a se præstari debeat. Quod si internuntius literas non affērat, quibus certus et tutus ad duellum locus præscribatur, cuius rei nomine tutus

in galliam patefactus ei fuerit aditus rex christianissimus declarauit nullam se illi dicēdi copiā facturum. Quocirca nuntium ipsum ad se eonfestim accersiri imperauit. Is eo vestitu indutus, quo belli duellique interpretes vti solent, in medium venit, quē rex his verbis interrogauit, Venis ne mihi nuntiatum locū esse ad certamē cōstitū certū atque adedō tutū, cuiusmodi ab imperatore domino tuo prouocatore mihi defensori cōstituendus est?"

The herald then requested that he might be allowed, by the favour of the King, to declare his message: Francis, on the contrary, required that the letters appointing a place of meeting for the duel should be laid before him, and then he had permission to say whatever he pleased in the name of the Emperor.

"Ibi nuntius hanc est exorsus orationem. SACRATISSIMA MAIESTAS:—ad quod verbum Rex,—Profer, inquit, literas: existimo enim designatum imperatorem ea esse animi ingenuitate, vel certe esse debere intelligo, vt fictis et simulatis modis expectationem meam frustrari voluerit; aut literas eas, quas abs te flagito, ad me non miserit, præsertim cum et ipse sciat, quæ ad eum scripserim et tu probe noris, diploma quod à me impetrasti nihil aliud continere, quàm vt literas de præscriptione loci, in quo tuto cōgrederer ad me afferes.—Ad illa respondit Internuntius arbitrari se ea afferre quæ minime regi ingrata essent futura. At rex iterū atque iterum literas ab ipso proferri postulauit: quas quidam, si essent eo argumento conscriptæ quo oportebat, libēter esse accepturus, potestateq; ipsi factururus, quæ vellet, edisserendi. Nūtiū vero imperatorem sibi præcepisse respōdit, ne cuiq; prius eas traderet quā certa mādata exposuisset. Ad ea rex dixit, nō id eas ius designati Imperatoris, vt leges ī gallia dicere

possit. Præterea rē eò iam esse perductā, vt verbis amplius opus nō sit. Seq; id circo nulla verbosa mandata ad imperatorem per suum nūtiū afferri voluisse. Sed quicquid ad eū perferēdū curasset, id literis et chi-rographo suo fuisse consignatū, has sanè literas nullū penitus respōsum postulasse, sed tuti loci constitutionē, sine qua nūtio divedi copia, se non esse daturū, vel quod ea eloqui posset, quæ mox imperator minime agnosce-ret, velq; is nequaq; esset, qui cum sibi res aut certamē futurū sit, Sed cū electo tm imperatore.”

The herald then requires a passport and protection during his journey to Spain, and to this request Francis readily assents; admonishing him, that he should take care to relate the circumstances of this occurrence in letters which he would entrust to his charge.

The conclusion of this extraordinary tract is too ap-posite to be omitted, it runs thus—

“ Postreò à me Gilberto Bayardo eius cōsilario et Secretario petijt, vt literis testarer, per ipsum nō ste-tisse nec adhuc stare, quo minus literas ipsas acciperet, quæ si sibi eò quo decet argumēto scriptæ reddantur, certamē se nulla ratione detrectaturū. Quibus dictis cōtinuo se in cubiculū illud recipit, vbi in cōetu consilia-riorum suorum de rebus suis deliberare solet. Quo tempore nuntius ab eo postulavit rem omnem supra commemoratam conscriptam sibi tradi, idque facile impetrauit: mox dimissum est concilium. Acta, anno die'que quibus supra scriptum extat.”

The value and curiosity of this article will, we trust, prove a sufficient apology for its length. In a future number we may possibly examine it historically, com-paring its details with other writers:\* at present it is

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\* The curious reader will thank us for refering him to very in-teresting, and rather rare volume, in which he will find a valuable



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sufficient to state, that it of all the authors we have consulted alone, preserves a consistent account of this most extraordinary transaction; the tract appears to have been written at the express command of Francis himself, by his Secretary, Gilbert Bayard—its authority is therefore unimpeachable.

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ZOOTOMIA, or, Observations on the Present Manners of the English; briefly anatomizing the Living by the Dead. With an Usefull Detection of the Mountebanks of both Sexes. By Richard Whitlock, M.D., late Fellow of All Souls Colledge, in Oxford. London: Printed by Tho. Roycroft, &c. 1654. 8vo. (610 pp. *with a frontispiece.*)

This worthy doctor labours to be witty and original, till he becomes unintelligible; expressing a good meaning in terms so unconnected and far-fetched, that it is often difficult to discover his allusions. Yet his style and manner of quoting much resemble those of his contemporary, Burton, in his *Anatomy of Melancholy*, this also being an Anatomy.

Ant. Wood says, that “after the Restoration, he took orders, and obtained a living in Kent, from Archbishop Sheldon, where he died about 1674, or after.”

We give the following extract from this rare book;

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and certainly authentic letter on this subject—the book we allude to is, *Petri Bvnelli, Pavli Manvtii, et Alior. Gallorum et Italarum Epistolae Ciceroniano Stylo Scriptae*. 1581. sm. 8vo. At p. 213, is, *Epistola Cuiusdam famae Regiue studiosi, qua, de rebus inter Regem FRANCISCUM I. & Caesarem, CAROLUM V. controuersis*; it extends to p. 251. and is followed by several letters from Francis on the same matter.—ED.

as a specimen of the Author's style ; it is taken from *The Teares of the Presse*.

“ Now the Causes of the enormities of the Presse, are either in Writers or Readers.

“ 1. Among writers, first some that write to eat, as Beggars examine not the vertues of Benefactours, but such as they hope or finde able, or willing, they ply ; be they good or bad, wiseman or foole, so do they beg of any Theme that will sell ; true or false, good or bad, in Rime or Prose, and that pitifull or passable, all is one, Inke must earne Ale and three Penny Ordinary's ; write they must against Things or Men, (if the spirit of contradiction prove saleable,) that they can neither master nor conquer ; sparing neither Bacons, Harveys, Digbys, Brownes, or any the like of Improvement Colledge, (as I may terme them) though (beside some little somewhat for the venture) they get nothing, but such a credit as he did, that set Diana's Temple on fire to perpetuate his name.

“ 2. A second sort are Discoverers of their Affections by taking the cudgels on one side or other, and it is come to that now, that authour scarce passeth that writeth not Controversies, Ecclesiasticall, Politick, or Philosophicall. Though farre better it were for Publick good there were more, (deserving the name of Johannes de Indagine) progressive Pioners in the Mines of Knowledge, than Controversers of what is found ; it would lessen the number of Conciliatours which cannot themselves now write, but as engagedly biassed to one side or other, but these are, Desiderata, *vereor semper desideranda*, things wanting, and to be desired (I feare) for ever.

“ Second cause are Buyers, the Chapman's vanity and weakness of choice, maketh the mart of lesse worthy

books the bigger. Such is the fate of books, of all other ware, the courser the ware, the more the seller getteth by it; examine the truth of it at Stationers Hall, and it will too truly appeare in these latter times, the Book-seller hath got most by those bookes, the buyer hath got the least, being not only the luck of Rablais his book-seller, that was a looser by his book of sence and judgement, but abundantly repaired by that Ingenious Nothing, *the Life of Garagantua, and Pantagruel*. What age ever brought forth more, or bought more *printed waste papers*? to reach which, is the worst spending of time, (next the making them) and the greater price given for them, and farre above their worth, &c. But not to make our eyes sore by looking only on the hurt; let us turne them on the benefits of the well employed Press; and we shall see it a mint of solid worth, the good it hath done, (and yet may do) being inestimable; it is Truth's Armory, the Bank of Knowledge, and Nursery of Religion, never suffering a want of the sincere Milk of the Word, nor Piety's Practise to be out of print (and that not only in one book) weekly issuing forth helps to doing, as well as knowing our duty. But the worth of the ware-house will be best known by the wares, which are books, of which see further in my *Essay of Books*."

As our extract has exceeded what we intended, we will only give the latter part of his *Essay on Books*, which he entitles "*The Best Furniture*."

"They are for company, the best friends; in doubts, counsellours; in damps, comforters; Time's prospective; the home travellers ship or horse; the busie man's best recreation; the opiate of idle wearinesse; the mindes best ordinary, Nature's garden, and Seed Plot of Immortality. Time spent (needlessly) from them is consumed, but with them twice gained. Time

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captivated and snatched from thee by incursions of business, thefts of visitants, or by thy own carelesnesse lost, is by these redeemed in life, they are the soules viaticum ; and against death its cordiall."

" Bookes are not onely Titles on their Authors Monuments, but Epitaphs preserving their memories, be they good, or bad, beyond short lived pyramids, or mausolæan piles of stone."

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#### REVIEW OF BOOK RARITIES.

*(Concluded from page 100.)*

In order to investigate Book Rarities as minutely as we could wish, more time and space are requisite than we can spare; nor doth this publication merit a more elaborate notice, than is absolutely essential to substantiate the position we have assumed, and to supply our readers with an impartial estimate of its contents.

The most glaring defect that occurs to the Bibliographer on opening this volume, is the careless and incorrect manner in which the author has collected and arranged his materials, devoid alike of system, correction, or illustration, and plainly showing either extreme ignorance, or the total absence of a laudable desire to attain excellence, by patient labour and research. No pursuit requires greater attention or more scrupulous particularity than this,—every date and letter should be faithfully copied, for on these minute and apparently trivial precautions frequently depends the value of a bibliographical work, especially if it treats of early-printed books; what reliance could be placed on Audiffredi, Maittaire, or Panzer, had they given dates inaccurately or confusedly? Yet with these illustrious examples before him, Mr. H. hath departed from the beaten track

and adopted a system, if so unmethodical a farago is worthy of this expression, at variance with every authority, *e. g.* the books are enumerated without any notice whatever of their rarity, value, or peculiarities; the genuine old orthography is cruelly disfigured, and often entirely disregarded, in very few instances are we favored with a collation of *Editiones Principes*; nor is the number of pages or leaves stated, and seldom has Mr. H. indulged us with critical or literary disquisitions; thus at p. 140, we find four specimens of Caxton's press.

1. The Golden Legende; 2. The Booke callyd Caxton; 3. The Knyght of The Toure; 4. The Boke of Tulle of Old Age, and His Book of Friendship, which are thus dismissed,

1. 'The Library possesses THREE imperfect copies.'

3. 'This is a remarkably fine copy.'

4. 'Of these two works, St. John's Library possesses one, and the Public Library possesses TWO COPIES.'

This is dispatch with a vengeance, and affords an amusing contrast to Dr. Dibdin's elaborate and masterly descriptions of these noble productions by the Father of English Typography. Mr. H. does not occupy as many lines, as the Doctor does pages;\* the one omits every thing in the shape of bibliographical detail, is brief, unsatisfactory, and sterile, in the true spirit of *brevis esse laboro, obscurus fio*—the other, on the contrary, is animated, instructive and amusing; though perhaps somewhat too discursive.

Had Mr. H. referred, as he ought to have done, to the Doctor's edition of Ames, he might have known

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\* Vide Ames' and Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities, etc.* Vol. 1, p. 186—195.

that there are certainly *two*, and probably *three* editions of The Golden Legende of the same date, and he might have determined whether the *three* copies are of the same impression; these, and many other points absolutely essential, are either partially discussed, or altogether neglected. It would be mere waste of time to continue this analysis—we have opened the volume at hazard, and the result is before our readers, fairly and indifferently stated, and we must add, *ab uno disce omnes*.

There is, however, one portion of Mr. H.'s book which deserves consideration, as its tendency is to calumniate the character of a man, to whose learning and industry every scholar is greatly indebted, we mean Aldus Manutius—nor can we do better than extract his introduction to this charge:

'In noticing,' writes Mr. H., 'the books printed by the Alduses, it may not be out of place to make a few remarks upon the private history of these celebrated typographers. They have themselves asserted their origin to be from the MANUCCI of Volterra, one of the most ancient Italian families; and some of their biographers, with a common and partial zeal for their subject, have echoed this imposing account. M. Renouard's laudable attachment to the memory of these distinguished literati has led him to become most warm in their vindication. But from not having seen some *original* letters written by Ercole Ciofano, now for the first time brought to light, he has naturally fallen, like his predecessors, into some pardonable errors.' p. 52.

Mr. H. is willing to concede that 'the author of these letters appears to have been actuated by rather *asperæ* feelings.' [In what sense this word is employed, we cannot even conjecture, nor can we trace it in any Dictionary.] Yet he infers from such questionable evidence, this deduction;

'It may reasonably be concluded from them, however, that so far from the Aldine family being of high antiquity, it was of most humble origin. The elder Aldus, from our documents, was a Jew,

and baptized by Albertus Pius of Carpi, from whom he received his agnomen. This is asserted not only by Ercole Ciofano, but by Muretus, Fulvius Ursinus,\* and others."

"The letters," we are informed, "were transcribed in part by the author, and in part by the Abbate Parigi, at Florence, from the originals in the latter's possession, but since transferred to the collection of the late Earl of Guilford." p. 52.

The first accusation is clothed in the following terms.

'Quell' asino, et ignorante più che l'istessa ignoranza d'Aldo Manutio al quale io son diventato inimicissimo capitale, mi ha rubato et stampato sotto suo nome molte dichiarazioni, et emendationi sopra li Officii di Cicerone.† p. 53.

In the second letter Ciofani designates Aldus, CORNACCHIA ESOPEA, which Mr. H. renders *Æsopian jackdaw*, and proceeds to a charge of plagiarism.

'Perche è ignorantissimo, et massime di lettere Latine: che hora quello, hora quell' altro li compone una prefazione; hor' un' altra. Onde tutta Venetia si meraviglia come il Granduca li ha dato carico che scriva la vita del Granduca Cosimo: sapendo io di più che quella volgare, che ha mandata, la fà altro per lui cui paga dinari. Nella quale vita dice che ha origine la sua famiglia dalli Manucci di Volterra, che è bugia espressa, che Aldo Vecchio fù da Bassiano terriciuola del Cardinal Sermoneto in Campagna: et detto Aldo Vecchio fù anco Hebreo; et fù battezzato da Alberto Pio di Carpi; onde poi prese il nome Aldo Pio, come sa il Mureto, Sig. Fulvio, et altri letterati. Quel buon huomo, la CORNACCHIA dico, quant'opere ha messo in stampa sotto suo nome, l'ha rubate ad altri: come ancora haveva et ha fatto a me, che ha stampato più di 100 luoghi delli miei sopra li Officii di Cicerone del che così mi son risentito."‡ p. 55, 6.

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\* This rests on the unsupported testimony of the calumniator, in his second letter. Vide p. 143, *post*.

† We subjoin Mr. Hartshorne's translation, cautioning our readers that it does not convey the force, and literal sense of the original, as correctly as might have been expected.

'That ass, and fellow, more ignorant than ignorance itself, Aldus Manutius, to whom I am become inimical, has robbed me of, and printed under his own name, many explanations and emendations upon the Offices of Cicero.' p. 63, 4.

‡ 'He is most ignorant, especially in Latin, so that various per-

After this follows a regular protest of Ciofani, which we apprehend is the mode of resenting himself he mentions; it is merely a formal recapitulation of what we have already inserted relative to the notes and emendations of Cicero's Offices; these, however, he admits he had *lent* to Aldus, 'non ut ipse imprimeret, sibi que adscriberet, ut postea fecit, sed ut eis privatim uteretur.\*' This is a nice distinction, and withal improbable, when submitted to the test of his own statement, as follows—these most erudite notes were written, it seems, on the margins of a copy of the work, 'in quo plurimorum locorum observationes, et emendationes notatae erant,†' which from his own showing he had entrusted to Aldus, then engaged on a new edition; what object could he have had in so doing,

sons are employed to compose his prefaces. All Venice wonders how the Grand Duke happened to employ him to write the Life of the Grand Duke Cosimo. I know, besides, that the one in Italian that he has sent, is written by another whom he pays; in which life he says, that his family takes its origin from the Manucci of Volterra, which is a lie direct, because the old Aldus was from Bassano, a labouring man of Cardinal Fermoneta, [in the original, *Sermoneto*,] in the country; and the said old Aldus was also a Jew, and was baptized by Albertus Pius, of Carpi; from thence, he then took the name of Aldus Pius, as is shown by Muretus, Signor Fulvio, and other literati. That good man, the JACKDAW, has stolen from others all the works he has printed under his own name, which he has also done by me; he has printed more than a hundred passages of mine upon the Offices of Cicero, so that I have resented it thus.' p. 67.

\* Not that he should print, and attribute them to himself, as he afterwards did, but that he should use them privately.—ED.

† In which, observations on, and emendations of, many passages were noted.—ED. Mr. H. renders this extract ungrammatically, his version runs thus, 'In which observations and emendations were noted in many places.' We would ask this Graduate how *plurimorum locorum* is governed, if not by *observations*, &c. ? in this case Mr. H. is almost as ignorant of Latin as Ciofani would persuade us Aldus to have been.



but to assist him ? If we can believe that such a restriction was imposed, as *non ut ipse imprimeret*, the affair instantly assumes a different complexion, and the loan of these boasted *observationes et emendationes* dwindles into a paltry favor, rendered useless and nugatory by the *caveat*.

In the *third* letter Ciofani again refers to the Life of Cosimo Medici, in terms equally disgusting and offensive, but he falls into his own trap, and contradicts the positive assertions he had adopted in a former letter, (vide p. 143.) there he unequivocally states, he *knew* that the life was written by another, whom Aldus paid, '*la fd altro per lui, cui paga dinari,*' here the accusation is modified from a matter of fact to one of opinion, '*dico la vita, &c., che son certo che quella non l' avrà fatta che sò le sue Forze et frascherie et intrichi, con molte ribalderie.*'\* p. 58.

In a subsequent letter similar statements are made, all of which depend on the veracity of the relator himself, or the authenticity of his information ; thus he taxes Aldus with literary theft on the authority of a dead man, whom he piously hopes, *che sia in gloria*, and adds calumnies which he confesses to be mere hear-say '*che un certo uomo dotto assai assai da Gallese haveva messo insieme moltai errori et falsiti nelle quali era incorso detto Manutio. Ma io mai le reddi.*'† p. 62.

The length of this article warns us to forbear making any further extracts ; from those before our readers, a tolerably just estimate may be formed of the *value*

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\* ' I mean the Life, &c., which I am certain he has not done, because I know his powers, and his trifling, and his intriguing, and his pertness, and ribaldry.' p. 69.

† ' That a certain very learned man had put together many errors and falsehoods which Manutius had committed, but I never saw them.' p. 73, 4.

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of these documents, even supposing them to be genuine; delicacy has prevented us from placing the cowardly character of Ciofani in its true light, when he attempts to wound the feelings of Aldus in the tenderest point, by insinuating the dishonour of his mother, whom he describes as a wanton prostitute of the worst and most abandoned order; a perusal of the *original* letters, particularly the second and third, will satisfy the reader on this head, for Mr. Hartshorne very properly has not translated these offensive and disgusting passages.

Before concluding we must observe, that whether Aldus were descended from a noble family or not, is of little consequence, if he were really the son of a converted Jew, the greater honour doth it confer on him, who in that case was the founder and architect of his own fame, and the remark made by Lipsius of the two Scaligers,\* will apply with equal truth to the Alduses, —that if they were not princes, they deserved to be, on account of their extraordinary genius and wonderful erudition.—For every man of superior talent and learning, we must expect to find an envious Scoppius: yet, were all that Ciofani has urged on this point against Aldus Manutius, strictly correct; how entirely is this pardonable vanity eclipsed by his patient and unwearyed assiduity in rescuing the literature of Greece and Rome from the dark oblivion of the middle ages? devoting the best years of his life, and the whole of his fortune to the accomplishment of this grand object. Let any person who entertaines for one moment the aspersions of a writer, but little known, compare the undoubted compositions of the Venetian printer,—

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\* Vide Huetiana, ed. 1723, p. 10; in Thuana, p. 12, the story is somewhat differently related, although similar in purport.

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both the friend and companion of the great and the learned,—with the charge of ignorance and plagiarism, contained in these letters, and we feel assured that the suspicion will immediately vanish. Thus far we have granted their authenticity, which we cannot at present investigate, although we are by no means satisfied that they are, because Mr. H. declares them to be so: their authority we have examined and trust proved to our readers, that they are atrocious libels, unworthy of the slightest credit.

To return to Book Rarities—had the author considered his reputation, he would have paused, before publishing a work evidently compiled from crude and hasty notes; he can never hope to rank amongst British Bibliographers; a matter perhaps of congratulation rather than regret, since every other study is better rewarded and more encouraged; yet neglected and unpatronized as it is in this country, never has a similar work issued from the press with such high pretensions, and so little to justify them—and even where Mr. H. had the benefit of long experience and extensive knowledge to direct his researches, he has uniformly turned a deaf ear to the best and most disinterested advice, otherwise he would not have inserted *verbatim et literatim* the Catalogue of Capell's Shakesperiana, (vide p. 283—319.) loaded, as it is, with errors, and disfigured by omissions, of which he was previously informed; a careful collation of the books with the catalogue would have amply rewarded him for the trouble, and rendered Book Rarities valuable, had he achieved nothing further. That Mr. Hartshorne is capable of better things we are conscious, and we take our leave of him, earnestly desiring that we may be enabled to commend his next production, as honestly and as faithfully as we have been compelled to criticise the present.

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AN ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE OF RICHARD DE BURY,  
BISHOP OF DURHAM, AUTHOR OF THE PHILOBIBLION,  
SIVE DE AMORE LIBRORUM.

It hath been frequently remarked, that the life of a scholar is devoid of incident or variety, and consequently presents but scanty materials to the biographer. If this observation be correct when applied to modern times, how much more apposite is it, as our researches extend to the dark and gloomy period of the earlier ages; whose very spirit was inimical to the progress of letters, chiefly as it tended to dissipate the clouds of ignorance, that strong-hold of monkish supremacy: this obstacle of itself would necessarily deter many from the labour of investigation; yet he whose perseverance and discrimination were competent to collect and separate truth from the mass of fiction in which it was buried, would too often have reason to resign the attempt, disgusted by the dreary prospect of moral turpitude, which the history of mankind in a semi-barbarous state generally exhibits. How refreshing then, and grateful to the mind, amidst this universal waste, is the appearance of one, whose actions evince a strict adherence to the principles of honour and rectitude! Such was Richard de Bury in the fierce and turbulent reign of feudal despotism; this virtuous and learned man followed the fortunes of his sovereign with a zeal and sincerity rarely manifested, and lived to enjoy the reward of his faithful services by successively occupying the highest offices, both civil and ecclesiastical: his paternal name was Angraville,\*

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\* Leland, *Comment. de Script. Britann.* p. 373, 4, states ANGRAVILLA to have been his paternal name, and asserts that, *truncato vocabulo*, he has been styled by Trithemius and other writers, Richardus de Bury. Tanner, *Bibl. Brit. Hib.* p. 57-8, adopts this

the son of Sir Richard Angraville, Knight,\* and the appellation of De Bury, by which he is usually designated, was conferred, according to a prevalent custom, from the place of his birth, St. Edmund Bury,† in the county of Suffolk; for we are informed, by Chambre,‡ that he was born Anno. 1287, in *quodam villula*, probably a manor-house, near this town.

Of his youth and education we have but little to communicate, as all our authorities are especially barren on this subject. We are told, that he received the first rudiments of scholastic learning from his uncle, John de Willoughby, clerk;§ and was afterwards sent to Oxford to pursue his studies: thence he was removed to be appointed tutor to Prince Edward of Windsor, afterwards Edward III., and made Receiver of the Prince's revenues in Wales: this situation enabled him to afford assistance to his royal pupil in the hour of adversity; for when Edward fled with his mother to Paris, and they were distressed for money, De Bury secretly hastened to their succour, with a large sum in gold, which he had collected in the aforesaid office: his flight, however, was discovered, and he narrowly escaped, for the lieutenant of the king followed

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opinion; and Godwin *de Praesulibus Angliae*, ed. 1743, gives ANGERVILL, or AWNGEVILL, and Dibdin, ANGARVILL, vide *Bibliomania*, ed. sec. p. 249.

\* He was *eques auratus*, but vide Tanner, p. 57, note a.

† 'Bederici natus fuit, quae civitas totius Sudovolgiae prima est: sed a recentioribus, propter fanum magnificentissimum ibidem D. Edmundo, Ostro Anglorum regi, a Danis Aquiloduni impie trucidato, consecratum Edmundi Curia dicta.'—Leland, p. 373. Tanner, p. 57.

‡ Ap. Wharton, *Anglia Sacra*, vol. 2, p. 765, whose account we have adopted throughout as the ground-work of this biography.

§ Tanner uses *Clericus*. Wharton, *Rector*, and Godwin, *ut antea*, writes, "a sacerdotē quodam avunculo suo, nomine Willowbeio, magna cum sollicitudine educatus."

him with a cortege of twenty-four lances even to Paris, where he was concealed during seven days, in the belief of the convent of Brothers Minor.

When the clouds disappeared from the political horizon of his sovereign and protector, rapid advancement to dignities both in church and state, awaited his fidelity; being first appointed Cofferer to the King, then Treasurer of the Wardrobe,\* subsequently Clerk of the Privy Seal for five years, during which time he twice visited the supreme Pontiff John† as legate; and on both occasions was treated with honour and distinction: he was nominated by him Chaplain to his principal chapel, and presented with a bull,‡ nominating him to the first see that should become vacant in England. In fact, he was already so enriched by ecclesiastical preferment,§ that he was enabled to expend five thousand marks on this journey, by no means an extraordinary sum, when we consider the magnificence and splendour of his establishment and retinue, being uniformly attended, when he went into the pre-

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\* Much curious information on this subject may be gathered from the learned and Hon. Daines Barrington's *Observations on the Ancient Statutes*. Vide p. 228, note.

† John xxii. vel. xx. His name was John Deusa, or Ossa, the one hundred and ninety-fifth Pope, created August 7th, A.D. 1316, in the church of the Dominicans, at Lyons, and crowned September 5th of the same year; he died at Avignon, December 4th, A.D. 1334, and was buried in the cathedral church of St. Mary de Donis in that city; he was the author of many works, but, vide *Bibliotheca Pontificia*, p. 139. et seq.

‡ *Chambre*, ut supra, p. 765, says *rochetam in loco Bullae*, but at p. 763, simply *Bulla*.

§ An account of these is preserved in Tanner, by which it appears, that in the first six years of his reign, Edward presented him to two rectories, six prebendal stalls, the Archdeaconaries of Salisbury and Northampton, the Canonary of Weston, and the Deanery of Wells.

sence of the Pope or Cardinals, by *twenty* of his clerks, and *thirty-six* esquires, attired in the most expensive and sumptuous garments. Whilst at Paris, on his return to England, he was informed of the death of Beaumont, Bishop of Durham, and that the king had written to the Pope, requiring the presentation to that see : this news, we are told, excited feelings of grievous disappointment, because he considered himself entitled to the preference, yet he withstood the sollicitations of his friends, and refused to urge his claim at the Vatican, although repeatedly instigated to that measure by William de Tykall, one of his chaplains ; observing, that he would not apply for that or any other benefice.

De Bury was consecrated Bishop of Durham under circumstances without a parallel in ecclesiastical history. The transaction is fully recorded in Wharton,\* to whom we must refer our readers for more minute details, since this narrative embraces only the more prominent facts. When the see became vacant by the death of Beaumont, Edward III. immediately addressed letters to the Pope† and to the Prior and Chapter of Durham, in whom the right of election was vested, on behalf of Richard De Bury, and from these identical letters, the best testimonial a monarch could give of the estimation in which he held a subject, originated that anxiety to the unsophisticated scholar, which we have already noticed. The Prior and Chapter proceeded to

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\* *Anglia Sacra*, v. i. p. 762-4.

† That Edward exerted all his influence to promote the advancement of his Tutor, is proved by an interesting document recorded in Rymer, *Foedera*, t. iv. p. 467 ; it is a letter to the Pope, *propria Regis manu scripta* soliciting for him, several years previously to his elevation, the prebendal stalls vacant by the death of Gilbert de Middleton.

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elect Robert de Graystones, Monk and Sub-Prior of Durham, who, with their concurrence, was confirmed in the church of St. Mary, at York, on the 10th of November, 1333, and consecrated by the Archbishop of that diocese on the 14th of the same month, in the private chapel of his palace; but, in order to complete the legal formalities, the consent of the king was requisite, from whom all bishops receive their temporalities: these were demanded, and refused by Edward in gentle terms, through his Treasurer. In the mean time, the Pope, at his request, had conferred the Bishopric on Richard de Bury, and the latter granted to him the temporalities. The papal document is dated only one day prior to the election of Graystones.

With that servile compliance which unfortunately characterised nearly every transaction of feudal government, the archbishop and clergy who had assisted in the short elevation of the deposed Prelate, with equal alacrity, and the most disgusting submission, unhesitatingly acknowledged the paramount authority of the Pope, and yielded to the regal privileges; the favored candidate was consecrated on the 19th of December, 1333,—the ceremony being performed by John Stratford, Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Abbey of Black Monks at Chertsey; the expences of which were defrayed by Hen. Burwesh, Bp. of Lincoln, at the command of the King,—installed by proxy on the 10th of January, 1334, enthroned on the 5th of June in the same year, and did homage to the Archbishop of York on the 12th of February, 1337.

To offer any apology for so unjust and tyrannical a proceeding would be an unequivocal admission of a prerogative calculated to destroy the vital principle of liberty, and productive of the most ruinous consequences.



That the precedent thus established, was as dangerous as the result was advantageous, is undeniable; yet the agency by which it was effected, is most intolerant and repugnant.

The career of Richard de Bury exhibits a striking illustration to the adage, that "good or bad fortune does not come unattended," and seldom has the advancement of any individual been more rapid, or more decided. In 1334, he was appointed High Treasurer of England, and in the same year personally installed at Durham, which had been previously performed by proxy; on this occasion he gave a magnificent entertainment\* to the King and Queen, her mother, and the King of Scotland, at which were present two Archbishops, five Bishops, seven Earls with their Consorts, and all the Nobility on this side Trent, besides a great number of Knights and Esquires, also many Abbots, Priors, and other Ecclesiastics, and a vast number (*cum innumera multitudine*) of the gentry.

In the same year he was declared Chancellor of England, and within the three following years went thrice to Paris as Ambassador from Edward to the King of France, respecting his claim to the crown of France,† afterwards he visited Antwerp and Brabant in the same responsible character, and was thus engaged during nine years in various places on the aforesaid mission; yet he did not neglect the interest and liberties of his

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\* Vide Notes on the *Statuta de Cibariis utendis*, 10 Ed. iii. in *Obs. on Anc. Stat.* p. 214.

† 'Rex Edwardus III. erat verus haeres Franciae, jure matris Isabellae reginae, filia e regis Franciae et sororis tunc regis,' [J. Rossi, Warwicensis, *Hist. Reg. Angliae*, ed. Hearne, p. 155., but vide R. de Avesbury, *Hist. Edv. III. ej. Ed.* p. 27—8.

diocese, which he protected with scrupulous care and tenacity.

THE literary attainments of this great man, and his enthusiastic ardour in the promulgation of learning, recommend him more strongly to our notice than his political talents; 'What can be more delightful to a lover of his country's intellectual reputation,' observes Dr. Dibdin, 'than to find such a character as De Bury, in such a age of war and bloodshed, uniting the calm and mild conduct of a legislator, with the sagacity of a philosopher, and the elegant mind of a scholar!'<sup>\*</sup> His private life exhibits a pleasing picture of dignified virtue and inobtrusive contentment; that unpretending generosity which is derived from the pure precepts of Christianity, seems to have influenced all his actions; whose sole ambition was to alleviate the sorrows and ameliorate the mental as well as the corporeal condition of mankind, thus did he labour unremittingly to acquire the choicest MSS. of ancient learning, with the noblest and best intentions, that of founding a library at Oxford, which was carried into effect by the princely bequest of his valuable collection to Durham, now Trinity College, in the before mentioned University.<sup>†</sup>

Some idea may be formed of his perseverance and liberality, in the pursuit of this favourite object, when we are informed that he alone possessed more books<sup>‡</sup> than all the Bishops of England together, and

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<sup>\*</sup> *Bibliomania*, edit. 2d. p. 247.

<sup>†</sup> Gutch's ed. of Wood's *Hist. of the Univ. of Oxford*, v. ii. p. 911.

<sup>‡</sup> Warton, *Hist. of English Poetry*, v. i. p. cxlvii. viii. 8vo. edit., hath supplied this, among many delightful anecdotes and pleasing traits of De Bury, clothed in language so fascinating, and withal so agreeably contrasted with the grave character of his admirable

besides the fixed libraries which he had formed in his several palaces; the floor of his common apartment\* was so covered with books, that those who entered could not with due reverence approach his presence; he kept binders, illuminators, and writers, in his palaces,† and whilst Chancellor and Treasurer of England, instead of the usual presents and New-year's gifts appertaining to these offices, he chose to receive the perquisites in books.‡

By the favour of Edward he gained access to the libraries of the most capital monasteries, where he shook off the dust from volumes preserved in chests and presses, which had not been opened for many ages; not satisfied with this privilege, he extended his researches, by employing stationers and booksellers, not only in England, but also in France, Germany, and

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work, that although derived from well known sources, it would be a species of literary ingratitude not to acknowledge our obligations to his writings.

\* *Chambre* varies slightly from Warton's account of this matter, but it is more expressive of the good Bishop's bibliophilism; after a similar introduction, he observes, so many books lay scattered in his sleeping-chamber, [in camerâ quâ dormivit,] that it was difficult for any person to enter and go out, or indeed to stand, without treading on some book; [nisi librum aliquem pedibus conculcarant.]

† 'Caeterum apud nos in nostris atriis multitudo non modica semper erat Antiquiorum, Scriptorum, Colligatorum, Correctorum, Illuminatorum, et generaliter omnium, qui poterant librorum servitiis utiliter inservire. Postremo omnis utriusque sexus, omnisque status vel dignitatis conditio, cuius erat cum libris aliquale commercium, cordis nostri januas pulsare poterat aperire facillimo, et in nostro gremio commodum reperire civile. Sic omnes admissimus codices afferentes.' *Philobiblion*, ed. Schmid, p. 36.

‡ *Philobiblion*, ed Goldastus et Schmid; Vide *De Bibliothecis Nova Accessio Collectioni Maderianae adjuncta*; Helmstad. 1703, p. 30, 1.

Italy, regardless both of labour and expence, or to use his own words,\* ‘pecuniam laeto corde dispersimus nec eos [sc. Librarios et Stationarios] vllatenus impedivit distantia, neque fvror maris absterruit, nec eis aes pro expensa deficit, qvin ad nos optatos libros transmittent vel afferrent.† Sciebant enim pro certo, qvod spes eorum in sinu nostro reposita defraudari non poterat, sed restabat apvd nos copiosa redemptio cum vsuris.’

Bp. Godwin† has preserved an interesting memorial of his habitual fondness for learning and scholars. The Bishop himself avows, ‘exstatico qvodam librorum amore potenter se abreptum;’ and in his *Philobiblion* we find similar expressions, ‘Quamvis enim ab adolescentia nostra semper socialem communionem cum viris literatis et librorum dilectoribus delectaremur habere.’ ‘Amoris qvippe nostri fama volatilis jam ubique percrebuit, tantumq; librorum et maxime veterum ferebamur cupiditate langvescere.’ p. 30-1.

De Bury delighted in the society of his chaplains, whom he selected on account of their piety and erudition, and many of them afterwards rose to the episcopal bench;§ his custom was, after dinner and supper, to

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\* *Philobiblion*, ed: ut supra, p. 36. The chapter (viii.) from which this extract is taken, treats *de multipliori opportunitate autoris in colligendis libris circumquaque*.

† James, in his edition, *Oxon.* 1599, reads *afferent*, and in this the *Editio Princeps*, *Cologne*, 1473, and that printed by John and Conrad Hist., at Spire, in 1483, agree; Goldastus and Schmid, however, use *offerent*; we prefer the former, not on the authority of James, whose edition is very incorrect, but because it is sanctioned by the two earliest impressions of the *Philobiblion*, which are more likely to approach the genuine text of the original MS.

‡ See his *Catalogue of English Bishops*, 1601, p. 524, 5.

§ To this nursery as it were, of genius and learning, we are indebted for some of the most eminent prelates and writers this

have some book read to him, unless interrupted by the presence of any noble visitor, whereof he would discourse with his chaplains a great part of the day following, if no event of importance intervened, or he withdrew for the purpose of private meditation and study to the quiet seclusion of the closet, surrounded by the silent yet eloquent instructors and counsellors of former ages, exhibiting a splendid example of wisdom and prudence, in the dark night of barbarity and ignorance. Thus rationally, and usefully, was his time employed in the service of God and his fellow men, for he was ever mindful of the two great Commandments of the Gospel, endeavouring by acts of charity to soften the rigours of poverty; his generosity is recorded to have been as uniform as it was extensive, and we are told that he was very bountiful to the distressed, and weekly bestowed *eight* quarters of wheat made into bread, exclusive of the accustomed fragments from his table, and pecuniary assistance; during a ride from Newcastle to Durham, he distributed 8*l.* in alms, and going from Durham to Stockton 5*l.*; he made large donations of rich vestments, and other ecclesiastical paraphernalia, peculiarly used by the Church of Rome in her ceremonies, to his own Cathedral: which are minutely enumerated by *Chambre*,\* to whom we must refer the reader.

After having presided over the See of Durham rather

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country can boast; among them may be mentioned, Thomas Bradwardyn, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury; Richard Fitz-Rause, Archbishop of Armagh; Richard Benworth, Bishop of London; and Walter Segraffe, Bishop of Chester, also Walter Burley, John Maudyt, Robert Holcote, and Richard de Kilvington, all Doctors of Theology.

\* *Ap. Wharton, Ang. Sac. v. i. p. 766, 7.*

more than eleven years, with equal credit to himself and benefit to the community, this excellent Prelate died at Auckland, on the 14th of April, A.D. 1345, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, leaving a reputation untarnished by the breath of calumny; the associate of monarchs—the patron and friend of learning and learned men—he was alike distinguished by both, and it is difficult to determine whether the dignities conferred on him by Edward III., or the exalted situation he occupied in the opinion and esteem of Petrarch, and other eminent scholars of the fourteenth century, shed brighter lustre on his memory. He was unquestionably the most wonderful man of his time, not merely on account of his genius and erudition, which alone place him far above all his cotemporaries, but for that union of Christian piety and virtue, which is rarely conjoined with other endowments in the same individual.

Fourteen days after his death he was buried, ‘*quodammodo, honorificè, non tamen cum honore satis congruo,*’ says Chambre, before the altar of the blessed Mary Magdalene, at the southern angle of the Cathedral Church of Durham.

Bale, in the brief notice he has given of Richard de Bury, attributes to him the following works.

‘*Philobiblō, Lib. 1. Thesaurus desiderabilis sapientiae.*

*Epistolae familiares, Lib. 1. Ricardus miseratione divina.*

*Orationes ad Principes, Lib. 1.’*

adding, *et alia scripsit*—be this as it may, we have not been so fortunate as to trace any other than the Philobiblion; nor do we believe them to be extant, certainly not in print; and it must be remembered that Bale is not particularly accurate either in the collection, or arrangement of his materials.

It is not our intention on the present occasion to analyse the scope of this treatise; chiefly because a new edition, with an English translation hath been long announced, which will enable every person to judge of its contents; we shall therefore proceed to a Catalogue Raisonné of the different editions, which have been hitherto published.

It will be necessary, however, previously to examine whether there be sufficient evidence to ascertain the author of *Philobiblion*, and in whose favour the weight of this evidence preponderates. The MSS., although not numerous, are yet sufficiently so for the purposes of investigation; and if we be not greatly deceived, serve to prove that De Bury was its author; this we are aware has been disputed in favour of Robert Holcott, a Dominican, and a chaplain of the bishop. The position we assume, and which appears to us highly probable, is that De Bury dictated portions, or perhaps the whole of this treatise to Holcott, who was the amanuensis. This idea is strengthened by a fact recorded by every biographer of the bishop, that he was accustomed to dispute on points of theology and literature with his chaplains, some one of whom committed to writing any particular sentiment he might deliver orally, and on no occasion would he be more likely to avail himself of their services, as the work in question is little else than a connected detail of his book-experience. Whether this surmise be founded on fact, must, in the absence of all proof, remain a matter of opinion. No one, however, will venture to dispute that the internal evidence of the book favours the claim of De Bury.

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